

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1518.—Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

{STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
{UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE;

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 22 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices.

Holders of mining shares in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negotiation, through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVISE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

Shares recommended and procurable by Mr. Crofts, at the lowest market prices:—North Chilverton, Badol-Aur, North Trekerby, Vale of Towry, Brynall, Wheal Hope, Day United, and Gawn.

FOR SALE, net cash:—150 Prince of Wales; 50 Wheal Hearle; 20 Wheal Caradon, &c. 50 Badol-Aur, &c.

* BUSINESS IN LEAWOOD SHARES.
An OFFER WANTED for 50 Wheal Charlotte.
BUYER of Gawn United, Tolvaden.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—3 Buller, £16½; 20 Cape Cornwall (July paid), offer wanted; 50 Crebor, 42s. 6d.; 50 Colenso, 14s. 6d.; 100 Calstock Consols, 22s. 6d.; 10 Dale, 7s. 6d.; 30 East Providence, £4; 50 East Jane, 27s. 6d.; 20 East Lovell, £29; 10 East Chilverton, 42s. 6d.; 30 East Russell, £5; 50 Great Wh. Bay, £2½; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £7½; 50 Gurney, 12s. 6d.; 20 Havan (£5 paid), 12s. 6d.; 10 Wh. Margery, £5½; 2 Margaret; 50 North Mines (Preference), 12s. 6d.; 50 New Wheal Rose, 8s. 6d.; 20 North Trekerby, £2½; 10 North Basset, £2; 20 North Devon, 32s. 6d.; 50 Prince of Wales, 4s. 6d.; 25 Rosewarne United, 35s.; 20 Day United, 32s. 6d.; 5 Sithney and Carmuel, £7½; 10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), &c. A BUYER of Sortridge shares.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY OR SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Nineteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool. Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—September 23, 1864.

MR. LEALAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 16 years.

FOR SALE:—20 East Carn Brea, 50 East Abraham, 50 East Laxey, 20 East Russell, 20 East Trekerby, 50 Great South Chilverton, 100 North Mines, 20 Rosewarne Consols, 10 South Basset, 20 South Darren, 10 Treylon Consols.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AT 1½ PER CENT., FOR IMMEDIATE CASH. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from 54, Threadneedle Street, to 2, HATTON COURT (49, Threadneedle Street). N.B.—Orders to buy and sell mining shares promptly attended to. September 23, 1864.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

J. Hume's Circular for Sept. 17 will be sent on receipt of six stamps. Subscription, 1s. per annum.

Mr. Hume transacts business in all the leading market mines. Commission 1½ per cent. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Buller, £21.	East Vor, £2.	North Robert, 2s. 6d.
Clifford Amalg., £29½.	East Grenville, £7½.	North Trekerby, £3½.
Chilverton Moor, £3.	Great Wheal Vor, £31.	South Condorow, 30s.
Chilverton, £6½.	Great No. Downs, £25½.	West Chilverton, £61½.
East Basset, £68.	Great Laxey, £16.	Wheal Crofty, 12s. 6d.
East Carn Brea, 27½.	Gawn, 15s.	Wheal Seton, £217½.
East Russell, £4 17s. 6d.	Hington, £4½.	Wheal Grenville, £7½.
East Caradon, £27.	Hollenbeagle, £3 13s. 9d.	Wheal Trekerby, £2 3s. 9d.
East Rosewarne, £23½.	Kelly Bray, 10s.	West Vor, £12½.
East Lovell, £29.	Nangites, £27½.	Wheal Edward, 15s.

And is a BUYER OF:—
Par Consols.
East Carn Brea.
East Russell.
Bedford Consols.
East Grenville.
Great Laxey.

T. ROSEWARNE should be consulted at once by parties about to invest in British mines. Large sums of money may now be made by a judicious selection. September 23, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

FOR SALE:—100 South Grenville, 11s. 6d.; 50 Vale of Towry, 7s. 6d.; 100 Higon Consols, 15s.; 10 Central Mines, 38s.; 10 Badol-Aur, 10s.; 50 East Russell, £5; 50 East Chilverton (offer wanted).

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND
OTHER SECURITIES AT CLOSEST PRICES, NETT OR ON COMMISSION, BUT NOT BEING DEALERS
only execute orders connected to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for
immediate cash, or for fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
Sept. 23, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER IN MINING,
RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for August contains a selected list of Cornish and other
mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Wellington Chambers, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and
three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified
agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position
to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or
sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chilverton Mines,
the Camborne and Higon districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a
large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Great Vor, £22; 50 East Rosewarne, £3½; 20 Wheal Grenville, 50 East Russell; 100 Bottle Hill, 1s. 6d.; 100 Redmoor, 2s. 6d.; 1 Wheal Seton, £217½; 65 Vale of Towry, 7s. 9d.; Sithney and Carmuel, £7½; 1 West Sharp Tor, £4; 100 Nant-y-Iago, 8s.; 50 Kelty Tor, £4; 150 Don Pedro, 100 Prince of Wales, 5s. 6d.; 5 East Basset; 35 North Trekerby; 20 Wheal Hearle, 20s.; 100 Merilyn, £4; 50 New Wendron; 50 Wheal Hope; 5 Bullins; 25 East Grenville, £7 13s. 9d.; 100 Santa Barbara; 300 Great Northern Copper, 1s. 6d.; 2 Buller; 100 Port Phillip; 15 Great South Toigous, £2½; 20 Wheal Vor; 150 Wheal Pollard, 2s. 6d.; 25 United Mexican; 30 North Pool; 10 East Lovell; 100 Wheal Hartley, 10s.; 50 North Devon; 5 Great Fortune; 40 Gawn; 10 East Del Rey; 50 Caradon Hill, 5s. 6d.; 45 Sithney Wheal Metal; 50 Crebor; 100 East Del Rey.

G E O R G E M O O R E, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

100 Anglo-Brazilian, 4s. 6d.	2 Grambler & St. Aubyn.	40 St. Just Consols, 5s.
5 Bullins, £13.	2 Herodasfoot, £40½.	20 So. Car. Hooper, 5s. 3d.
5 Buller, £20.	10 Hington Down, £4½.	3 Stray Park.
5 Brynford Hall, £9½.	10 Kitty (Lelant).	1 Trearway, £19½.
5 Clifford Amalg., £31½.	10 Mark Valley, £4½.	20 Tolvaden, 22s. 9d.
5 Cwn Erff, £32½.	20 Merilyn, 2s.	5 Treworilla, £2 2s. 6d.
25 Chilverton Val., £1 17 6	50 New Wheal Rose 5s. 8d.	10 Twelve Apostles.
30 Cape Copper, £10½.	(5s. paid).	100 Trumpet United (offer wanted).
20 Carn Camborne, 36s.	40 Nant-y-Iago, 4s. 9d.	10 Tincroft, £18½.
10 Camborne Vein, £2½.	10 North Wh. Crofty, £2½.	30 Treworilla, 10s.
5 Chilverton, £7½.	20 North Downs.	50 United Mexican, £5½.
20 Charlotte United, 3s.	20 New Wendron, £3½.	50 Vale of Towry, 7s.
5 Caradon Consols.	5 Nangites, £26½.	1 W. Chilverton, £68½.
10 Cobre, £31.	40 New Trekerby, £3½.	50 Wheal Pollard.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £14½.	40 North Vor & Metal Utd., £2.	1 Wheal Seton, £209½.
5 Clujah & Went, £3 12 6	50 Welsh Gold.	50 Wheal Martha, 19s.
30 Don Pedro, 7s. 6d.	50 New So. Caradon, 2s. 9d.	100 Welsh Gold.
30 Dale.	30 North Mines, 4s.	2 West Toigous, £52½.
1 Devon Consols.	40 New Martha, 25s.	15 Wh. Grenville, £7½.
1 East Basset, £65½.	1 North Rosekar, £22½.	2 Wh. Providence, £39½.
10 East Carn Brea, £7 8 9	10 North Shepherds, 39s. 6d.	1 West Seton, £209 10s.
50 East Del Rey, 11s. 3d.	20 N. Birch Tor & Viller, £2½.	3 Wheal Margaret, £28½.
10 East Russell, £4½.	20 North Basset.	1 West Frances, £29½.
30 East Vor, £2½.	10 New Rosewarne, £11.	20 Worthing, 17s. 6d.
5 East Lovell.	1 Providence, £29.	10 Wheal Crebor, 42s. 6d.
5 East Rosewarne, £2½.	25 Prosper United, £4½.	2 Wheal Reeth.
5 East Caradon, £26½.	100 Port Phillip, 19s. 9d.	5 West Basset.
50 Fortune, £2½.	30 Quebrada (£5 10s. paid)	2 Wheal Reeth.
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £30½.	25 Rosewarne Utd., 34s.	5 Wheal Uny, 4s. 6d.
80 Gt. Northern Cop., 1s. 6d. (call paid).	50 South Grenville, 10s. 6d.	10 Wendron Consols, £2½.
10 Gt. No. Downs, £4½.	25 So. Condorow, 29s. 3d.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £12½.
1 Great Fortune, £2½.	1 South Toigous, £36.	50 Wheal Uny, 4s. 6d.
50 Great Devon & Bedford.	100 Santa Barbara, 8s. 3d.	5 Wheal Ludecott.
10 Gt. So. Toigous, £2 14 6	100 Silver Vein.	20 Wheal Crofty, 15s.
10 Glasgow Caradon, £2½.	30 St. Day United, 28s. 9d.	5 West Stray Park.
5 Great Laxey, £15½.	5 St. John del Rey, £38½.	10 Wheal Union.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, September 23, 1864.	100 St. David's Gold, 7s. 9d.	1 Wheal Basset.
	5 South Basset, £2½.	50 Yndamutana, £2½.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES,
COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE
SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent.
on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. Sept. 23, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chilverton, Chilverton, Herodasfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Chilverton Valley, Prosper United, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—75, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

W I L L I A M W A R D, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINE SHAREBROKER, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES, 17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C., has REMOVED to 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. MR. TREGELLAS has business in St. John del Rey, Santa Barbara, St. David's Welsh Gold Mine, and North Shepherds.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.
Clifford Amalgamated, Grambler and St. Aubyn, East Grambler, and Great South
Toigous should be bought at once. West Seton shares should be bought at the present
reduced price.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT recommends the immediate purchase of Clifford Amalgamated, North Trekerby, Wheal Seton, Nangites, and Great Wheal Vor. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury. Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions. Offices, No. 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C., has the following shares for sale:—

20 Hercules Fire Insurance	20 Quebrada.	100 Rosa Grande.
10 East Clogau Gold.	20 Bottle Hill.	15 East Carn Brea.
15 Cambrian.	100 Great Retailack.	10 Isle Lundy Granite.
20 Don Pedro No. del Rey.	10 Wheal Hartlett.	15 Cape Cornwall, St. Just.
5 St. James's Hotel.	200 South Alfred Consols.	5 Moel Teawyn Gold.
25 Foreign Wine Company.	20 Palley Anthracite Coal.	25 New Wendron.
40 St. Just Consols.	20 Cork and Kinsale Rail.	10 West Vor.
5 South Caradon Hooper.	5 Trearway.	10 West Wheal Jane.
	5 New Devon.	

MR. GREENE continues to recommend the purchase of East Laxey; present price £2½,
£3½; and is a BUYER of 20 Great Laxey at £15½.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (22 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Carn Camborne	38s. - 39s.	East Wheal Grenville	£ 7½ - 7¾
Chilverton	£ 6½ - 7	Great Wheal Vor	30½ - 31½ x d
Clifford Amalgamated	30 - 31	Nangites	27 - 28
East Wheal Lovell	8 - 8½	Mark Valley	4½ - 4¾
East Caradon	37 - 37½	North Trekerby	3 - 3½
East Russell	7½ - 7¾	Wheal Crebor	4½ - 4¾
East Carn Brea	4½ - 4¾	Wheal Grenville	7½ - 7¾
East Wheal Hearle	27 - 27½	Wheal Pollard	2s. 6d.
East Wheal Hartley	10s.	Wheal Seton	£ 217½
East Wheal Martha	19s.	Wheal Union	£ 12½
East Wheal Pollard	2s. 6d.	Wheal Uny	4s. 6d.
East Wheal Rose	4s. 6d.	Wheal Vor	£ 68½
East Wheal Seton	15s.	Wheal Yndamutana	£ 2½

MR. RICE has the chance of "winning" or "losing," by "buying" or "selling"
these shares.

EAST LOVELL.—The public must now be convinced as to the soundness or otherwise
of my advice. Queries:—When shall we have the next general meeting? And will
there be a call or not? The pursuer or managers of the mine will oblige by answering
these questions. Money lent on mining shares.
Sept. 23, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, at closest
market prices, either nett or on commission. Reliable information given either personally
or by letter, upon the purchase, sale, or exchange of every description of mining
stock. Mines inspected by well-known experienced agents. Telegraphic messages
promptly attended to. Shares exchanged on advantageous terms. A carefully selected
list of Dividend, Progressive, and Speculative Mines forwarded on application.

FOR SALE:—100 Wheal Uny, 3s. 9d.; 25 Kelly Bray, 8s. 3d.; 10 East Russell,
£4 15s. 9d.; 5 East Lovell, £2½; 25 Wh. Crebor, 41s. 9d.; 10 N. Trekerby, £3 3s. 9d.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES for SALE:—

20 Hington Down, £4 3 9	25 South Caradon Wheal	20 Quebrada (£6½ paid), £4½.
50 Prince of Wales, 3s. 3d.	Hooper, 5s.	10 Treworilla, £2.
50 North Mines, 4s.	100 St. David's Gold, 2s. 6d.	30 North Basset, £2.
40 East Abraham, £1½.	25 St. Day United, 31s.	5 Wentworth Cons., £7.
10 Great Laxey, £15½.	1 Cook's Kitchen, £14½.	50 Wheal Hartley, 7s.
50 Vale of Towry, 7s. 3d.	15 East Wh. Lovell, £28½.	20 New Vor & Metal, 2s.
20 East Vor, £2½.	2 Calvaduck, £4.	
30 Chilverton Valley, £2.	25 North Shepherds, £3½.	

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to
payment.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER, No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS. 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, which are at the same time strongly recommended for an early and immense rise in value:—

Brynall.	Camborne Vein.	Treacrom.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Kitty (Lelant).	Rosewarne United.
Carn Camborne.	South Basset.	West Caradon.
New Rosewarne.	Margaret.	Grambler and St. Aubyn.

Friends and investors, if they would consult their own interests, will do well to act
upon this advertisement, and not treat it as one of the empty statements so often put
forth in the public journals.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, and Mining Exchange, Sept. 23, 1864.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual.

MR. E. GOMPER, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES. Terms, 1½ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO. (Late LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, & Co.) MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO. (Late LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, & Co.) MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES LEIGH, of 4, UPPER PLYMOUTH GROVE, MAN-
CHESTER, has NO LONGER ANY INTEREST IN THE FIRM OF LEIGH, MOLY-
NEUX, AND CO., 28, PRINCESS STREET, nor will THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND
CO. be ANSWERABLE for ANY DEBT or CONTRACT ENTERED INTO by
JAMES LEIGH, either in his own name or the name of Leigh, Molyneux, and Co.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, THIRTY SHARES, £2 paid on each.—Address, "J. K.," Herald office, Blackpool, Lancashire.

WANTED, a COLLIERY WINDING ENGINE, about 80 horse power, either new or second-hand. A double horizontal preferred, with or without boilers.—Particulars and price to be sent to Mr. J. FAIRLESS, engineer, South Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, at EAST POOL MINE, a STEAM ENGINE for stamping, having from a 25 in. to a 36 in. cylinder, rotary, with fly-wheel, with or without a boiler. Parties having such an offer, either new or second-hand, to apply, without delay, to Capt. Garby, or other agents at the mine. Dated East Pool Mine, Sept. 15, 1864.

TO COLLIERY OR MINE PROPRIETORS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a LIFT OF PUMPS, with working barrel, 18 to 20 in. diameter, and 30 fms. long.—Apply, with statement of particulars, to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jerrcock, civil and mining engineers, Derby.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—A MINING ENGINEER, of 20 years' experience in the management of ironworks and collieries, both in Britain and on the Continent, is OFFER to an ENGAGEMENT, either in Britain or abroad. Has been accustomed to explore and report on mineral property. First-class testimonials.—Address, "Mining Engineer," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.— An OFFER WANTED for ONE of BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKING MACHINES, made by Maraden, of Leeds, six months ago, and never having been used. It cost £180, delivered in Leeds, and is now near St. Austell, in Cornwall.—Apply to Mr. CHAVEN, 6, East Parade, Leeds.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE LESSEE of a FIRST-RATE COLLIERY IN NORTH WALES WANTS a PARTNER, with about £2000. A mining engineer or practical colliery manager might have the management. A profit of 4s. per ton can be clearly shown on the coal raised in the royalty, which is an exten- sive one.—Address, "Bryn," care of Mr. H. Greenwood, advertising agent, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, the MINING JOURNAL, complete and equal to new, from end of August, 1855, up to 1st January, 1864.—Address, "L." Post- office, Upton-on-Severn.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other col- liery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FAIRLESS, Nall

Original Correspondence.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SIR.—Many of the members, and more especially those who have laboured hard for years in the investigation of the primary rocks, mineral veins, hot springs, &c., at home and abroad, were somewhat surprised at the observations of Sir Charles Lyell with reference to these subjects. "While I was pursuing my enquiries," said the President, "I learned casually that a hot spring had been discovered at a great depth in a copper mine near Redruth, in Cornwall, having about as high a temperature as that of the Bath waters, and of which, strange to say, no account has yet been published." Such a statement by so eminent a geologist as Sir Charles Lyell was truly startling, and it was expected Sir R. Murchison would have, in his observations on the address, referred to the researches of Messrs. Fox, Henwood, and others, on the hot springs of Cornwall.

Mr. W. J. Henwood, on reading the address, immediately wrote to the President, drawing his attention, not only to his own investigations, but to the published accounts of the same in the "Geological Transactions of Cornwall and London." Sir Charles, at a subsequent meeting in the geological section, made the *amende honorable*, and expressed his regret that he was not better informed before he addressed the meeting. Sir Charles Lyell occupies too high a position in geological science for it to be even imagined that he would knowingly ignore the scientific labours of practical men, but this is not the case with the majority of geological writers and lecturers. The latter think that it is to their interest and advancement to refer only to the observations of some of the leading geologists, and to neglect, if not to sneer at, the researches of others, however practical and valuable their scientific labours might have been. Therefore, as this appears to be the predominating tendency of geological instructors, it is well to refresh their memories occasionally.

It is well known to your readers, and to the members of the Geological Society, that I have been a strong advocate of the aqueous theory for the last 24 years. Not the mechanical aqueous theory of Werner, but the electro-magnetic theory and chemical action in the wet way, as described in my work on "Geology and Magnetism," published upwards of 20 years ago. Although practical men in all parts of the world saw the consistency of my views, and their direct application to the phenomena of mineral veins and primary rocks, yet the leading geologists were so much in love with their igneous ideas as to oppose my principles most strenuously, until M.M. Bischof and Daubrée announced the result of their investigations in favour of the aqueous theory.

In making my remarks on the tendency of many geological professors to ignore the labours of our countrymen, unless they belong to the leading class, I must do justice to the late Sir H. De la Beche, who never failed to acknowledge the works and views of others. It is also with equal pleasure I can speak of Professor Ramsay, who has been one of my strongest opponents at the Geological Society. He had the candour and the courage to speak from the chair, as the President of that Society, in 1862, in complimenting M.M. Daubrée and Bischof, on the results of their valuable researches on the aqueous process, that in doing so he remarked, "he could not omit to refer to the papers and works of one of their own members (Mr. Hopkins) on the very same subject," and concluding his observations by stating he believed "that the science of geology was on the eve of a great revolution." It will, therefore, be observed that the following observations of the President of the Association refer to nothing new:—"Various experiments have led to the conclusion that the minerals which enter most largely into the composition of the metamorphic rocks have not been formed by crystallising from a state of fusion, or in the dry way, but that they have been derived from liquid solutions in the wet way." "The study of late years of the constituent parts of granite has, in like manner, led to the conclusion that their consolidation has taken place at temperatures far below those formerly supposed to be indispensable." Indeed, many geologists both in England and on the Continent, since they have been "made aware of the intervention on a large scale of water in the formation of granite, appear of late years to be disposed to dispense with dry heat altogether." Sir Charles Lyell still advocates a partial igneous action, and thinks that water may under pressure be retained as in "an intense white heat!" This shows that it is much more difficult to get rid of old irreconcilable theories than to receive new and demonstrable facts. I trust Professor Phillips, the President elect, will, in his address next year, give due credit to all those who might have assisted in such subjects as he may think proper on that occasion to bring to the notice of the Association, and thus to remove the impression that now prevails, that the leading members are too much engrossed in their own views and interest to do justice to the scientific labours of others, and more especially to our own countrymen.—Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, Sept. 23. E. HOPKINS.

CREASE'S BORING-MACHINE.

SIR.—Having been on a visit here from the North to some of my connections, endeavouring to recruit my health, I availed myself of the excursion train to Falmouth, to see the Polytechnic, and, amongst other things, examined Mr. Crease's boring-machine, at Messrs. Freeman's granite works at Penryn. I do not think I should have troubled you with any remarks of mine had I not read in last week's Journal a letter signed "J. B. Wilkin," on the subject. For the last 34 years I have been practically engaged in engineering, and in that time I have had as much experience in every description of machine as but seldom falls to the lot of a single individual; and, after a thoroughly searching examination and study of the construction principle of action of Crease's boring machine, I venture to relate how I have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions from what Mr. J. B. Wilkin appears to have formed. I scarcely think the writer of the letter I allude to was quite disingenuous when he states that he has seen Mr. Crease's machine for "boring by steam" (*sic*), although he might have been in earnest when he recommended machinery to be worked underground by turbines. Of two evils, I think I would rather chance being drowned to being scalded to death. In the North we find our exertions sufficiently taxed to get the water out of our mines, without troubling ourselves with re-pumping it over and over again; and, judging by the well-remembered success the Cornish engineers have attained in this particular department, I do not imagine they would advocate sending water down the mines for this particular purpose, when another motive-power could be adopted, not only economically, but advantageously in every respect. I allude to compressed air, which Mr. Crease most pointedly and emphatically stated, and as anyone conversant with machinery could see from its construction, that his machine was intended for.

People very frequently form preconceived notions in their minds of what a machine is likely to represent. One gentleman I was talking to thought he would see something like a locomotive in appearance. I expected to find it in the steam-hammer style; but it is really nothing but a small engine on a slide bed, but with several motions that have hitherto never been required in any engine. It is this that stamps it with originality; and it is for the skill, ingenuity, and simplicity with which these motions are obtained that I consider the credit is due. In the steam-hammer there is the weight of the hammer to assist the down motion; and in the common engine there is the crank and fly-wheel to regulate its stroke. But this machine I found, to be effective, must not be limited to length of stroke, so as to meet sudden changes in the ground, and be able to deliver a free, smart blow; and another thing, the piston must carry with it the full force of the motive-power for almost its entire stroke, in order to prevent the borer being brought to a stand with the grit and stuff in the hole; and, simultaneously with the blow, the end of the cylinder must be cushioned. This latter is not material in the end of the cylinder nearest the rock, when the machine is actually boring, but it is absolutely necessary for the reverse end of the cylinder. Now, there would be no great difficulty to design the necessary movements, irrespective of space occupied, and complication of parts; but when only a few inches is the space to do it in, and it must be equal to the speed at which this machine is worked, I really do not recollect when I saw such a masterpiece of simplicity and efficiency as the valve gear of this machine. All that it consists of is a double lever, with the end of the longest lever working in a socket attached to the piston-rod; which, after it has travelled the length of the intended stroke, takes a bearing on, and brings into play the other shorter lever, which acts on the valve instantaneously, and cushions the end of the cylinder and reverses the stroke. It is the simplicity and efficiency of this movement, in my opinion, that ensures the success of the machine; for, drive the machine as fast as you may or like, there is no lagging at the ends of the cylinder; but I never saw a steam fire-engine yet but when it was pressed banged the ends of the cylinder, although they have a considerable weight against their piston to help

the steam in bringing it up. The other motions are, I consider, equally simple, true, and efficient, and the machine requires only a labourer of common average ability to attend to it, although, of course, a miner's skill is required to ascertain where the holes should be bored. So much for its simplicity.

With respect to its cost, as "J. B. W." considers it too expensive for general use, this is a matter in which, I take it, comparative results are the elements. Viewed as a matter of cost, pure and simple in the ancient method of baling mines out, with buckets and hand pumping, the buckets or pump would not cost so much as a steam pumping-engine. A common road does not cost so much as a railroad, and a bridge path is cheaper than either; and any machine for boring would cost more than a mere mallet and borer. The cost of compressing a certain amount of air (to say)—15 or 20 lbs. per inch, is easily ascertainable (I saw it boring granite, with not more than 10 lbs. pressure, at the rate of 1 in. per minute). Then there is the cost for powder and steel, &c., the same as now. With the wages of the same number of men as now employed, and give the machine credit for doing only double the amount of work that could otherwise be performed, I have not a question in my mind the balance of profit would be with the machine, irrespective of the cost for the time now consumed, for water charges, management, interest on money expended, besides the saving of interest, that would with its adoption be otherwise made in one-half the time. I have trespassed further on your space than I intended, but the interest I, and I believe, many others, feel in the utility of such an invention, destined ere long to make its own way into general use, and become an adjunct to all underground operations, as a pumping-engine is at surface, is the apology for thus troubling you.

Devonport, Sept. 21.

JOSIAH R. ARMITAGE,
a Lancashire Foreman Engineer.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—The notices upon Gold Mining in Wales which have appeared in the *Times* since Aug. 16 have naturally attracted the attention of persons interested in that species of adventure in Wales. If you will kindly afford me a little of your space I will endeavour to throw some light upon the present position of Gold Mining in Wales. Since the last returns to the close of 1863, published by Mr. Robert Hunt, the Clogau Gold Mine has yielded 2201½ ozs. of gold. When the Clogau Gold Mine became famous, a host of schemes sprung up around it, as always occurs whenever any mine, whether of lead, tin, copper, or gold, cuts rich. Many of those so-called gold mines were worthless, and the majority of them now are practically abandoned. A number of the mines have been wrought with good prospects, but the time, however, to carry out such a scheme of operations as shall definitely determine their value as gold mines has as yet been too limited. Gold mining in Wales has had to struggle against many disadvantages. Twenty years ago, when I first made known the existence of the North Welsh gold district, there was scarcely an agent or workman in the whole country who had the slightest knowledge of gold ores. Again, in the matter of the machinery to be employed for the extraction of the gold from the ores there was a still greater amount of ignorance, and it is only bit by bit that the thousand and one trashy machines introduced were got rid of, and the right means adopted.

Now we have agents and men keen on eye to detect gold in the visible state, or to recognise the favourable symptoms when the metal is not visible; and last, but not least, we have very simple and effective machinery for the reduction of the ores. The rich Clogau Mine naturally takes the lead of all others in the district; and, as the most advanced in all respects, a short description of the mine and works will serve to show what is now doing in Welsh gold mining. The mining territory belonging to the company is large, and the collective lengths of the principal lodes exceed 4½ miles. Some of these have, in former times, been extensively wrought for copper ore, and are now found to be very auriferous, but as yet only a very small piece of one of the lodes, the St. David's, has been wrought expressly for gold. This piece has been cut off by a cross-course on the west, and is about 45 fathoms long, chiefly composed of quartz, largely impregnated with gold; the average yield of gold-bearing quartz is 10 tons per square fathom of the lode. The total amount of the lode extracted, including drifts, sinks, &c., is about 350 square fms., yielding 3500 tons of mineral, good, bad, and indifferent, and of which between Jan. 12, 1861, and Sept. 3, 1864, the following quantities were crushed:—

Rich picked ore with visible gold	Tons	39	9	yield in gold Ozs.	9363	15	14
Poor ore without visible gold	Tons	2271	8	"	1647	6	1
Total	Tons	2310	17	"	Ozs.	10,911	1
Average yield of all the ore crushed	Tons	4	10	dwt.	0	grs.	per ton.
" the rich ore	Tons	240	0	"	0	"	"
" the poor ore	Tons	0	13	"	0	"	"

An experiment upon 1036 tons of the poorest refuse from the lode yielded ½ oz. of gold per ton. Before the St. David's lode was found to be auriferous, a large quantity of mineral, rich in gold, was extracted from it, and dressed for copper ore, and the gold was lost; but whatever the amount, it is included in the 3500 tons extracted above mentioned. The result of the working thus far goes to prove that the Clogau Gold Mine may take rank among the richest in any country; that the average yield from the poor ore is equal to the average of the St. John del Rey Mine; and lastly, that the poorest refuse is as rich as a great deal of the ore worked to a profit in Australia and California, where labour and all expenses are dear.

Worked upon a scale of (say) 50 tons per day, a yield of ½ oz. of gold per ton, will pay all costs, consequently the lowest produce, ½ oz. per ton, would leave half profit. A careful examination of the other lodes in the company's lands has demonstrated the fact that there is a vast supply of mineral at command, capable of being worked with large profit.

A battery of sixteen heads of stamps, with all necessary appliances, has been built, and the company now possesses very effective and simple machinery, which extracts the gold with a minimum of loss of the metal and mercury. The dry summer has greatly militated against the use of this machinery, which is entirely dependent upon a very intermittent supply of water for motive power, and has also considerably lessened the returns of gold. Preparations are being made to increase the stamping power to do 50 tons per day, and with steam-power, applicable when the water fails. By the end of the current year the machinery will be completed to do that amount, and further additions will be made as the supply of ore is developed. With that power at command all the year round, the low-produce ores will pay all costs, and leave a good profit, whilst the richer ores will go to increase the dividend. Hitherto, in Wales, the gold mining operations have been chiefly carried out with the view of discovering visible gold, whilst the much more abundant class of poor ores has been almost entirely neglected. So long as that mode of working is followed, it will be almost impossible to make the returns regular.

At the Welsh Gold Company's Mines, near Tyn-y-Groes, an experiment upon one of the lodes has just been completed. A mass of 333½ tons has been broken out and stamped, yielding 282½ ozs. of gold, or an average of 17 dwts. per ton as broken. The supply of mineral at this mine is, probably, greater than at any other gold mine in Wales, and preparations are now making to erect machinery, a large part of which is at the mines, to stamp 150 tons per day, the average yield being estimated at 10 dwts. per ton. At the Castell Carn Dochan, Tyddynladws, and Cwmheisian Mines, machinery upon the same principle as that employed at Vigra and Clogau and the Welsh Gold Company's Mines, is, as I am informed, to be erected. The one great feature which distinguishes the present from any previous phase in Welsh gold mining is the fact that simple and effective machinery for dressing the ordinary gold ore of the country, at small cost, has been brought into operation, and that wherever a sufficient supply of auriferous mineral exists, the means for extracting the gold can be applied without difficulty, even to very poor ores.

I think the year 1865 will prove that gold mining in Wales can be carried out profitably, surely, and with fewer conditions of risk than attach to the working of nine-tenths of the lead, tin, and copper mines in this kingdom.—Dolgelley, Sept. 15.

ARTHUR DEAN,
Consulting Engineer, Vigra and Clogau and Welsh Gold Mining Companies.

GOLD IN WALES, AND MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

SIR.—On the very same day that you inserted my communication on "Gold Mining in Wales, 1863-1864," Mr. Ennor's "England's Mining School—No. VIII." appeared. The opinions enunciated by Mr. Ennor, in the section on gold, are diametrically opposed to the facts I brought to bear on the case of Gold in Wales. I will yield to no one in admiration of the skill, tact, and talent exhibited in the articles appearing in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, and signed "Nicholas Ennor." Willfully, I never permit a line of his to escape my perusal. If I do not agree with what he says, I am bound to take off my hat in reverence and acknowledgment of his genius. Once only in my life have I met him, and that was on the occasion of his unfortunate visit to Dolgelley, when he got—what shall I say?—the only word I have at hand this moment to define the meaning is—"snubbed." I am really sorry he was not treated with that respect which was due to his age, and more so to what he prides himself on being, above all other things.—A PRACTICAL MINER. By

some means or other, his opinions on the gold question had foreman him to Dolgelley. Gold was, and is, rampant in Dolgelley. Amongst a large section, gold was, and is, the god of their idolatry. Mr. Ennor was, and is, an unbeliever in their god—his idol. His infidelity was trumpeted forth by his friends or enemies, I don't know, so that it is not much to be wondered at that the bolts were drawn against his egotism into any of two, but I assure him, from the best authority, he is sadly mistaken. He saw no mine—never was inside a Welsh gold mine. I believe if he had used a little discretion, and adopted the usual course of procuring an order from one of the directors, he would have been admitted to view the "much-vaunted Clogau." If he had only seen the "without a doubt." "He believes," thorough belief, "that half the gold reported to be returned from these mines was first purchased and wrung there." His credulity is not thematically correct—half, exactly one-half. Supposing, for argument's sake, we admit that he is right, that "one-half" the gold was purchased and brought to the Welsh gold mine—whence comes the other half? The Welsh gold mines can afford to allow Mr. Ennor his say; and the "other half," the remaining half—the half not purchased—brought there—will be sufficient to prove the legitimacy of Welsh gold mining. From Wales! I have heard one party of her detractors say—"There is no gold in Wales. From Welsh miners steal it all." Point out to another party the gold produced, and actually placed there. That is, I suppose, on the principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Mr. Ennor's incredulity goes so far as to say that he believes that gold ever was found there in sufficient quantity to pay. Pay or not pay, about a ton of gold has been produced by the Welsh gold mines in the last three or four years; a ton of gold has been reduced and returned by two brothers "Practicals" of his—John Parry, a working miner from his childhood, and Owen Evan, a working carpenter and millwright, working at the head and Owen at the foot, both together mastered the machinery, the chemistry, and the metallurgy of the question. What difficulties they had to surmount! "Practicals" will surmount all difficulties. I will conclude for the present, by noting that Mr. Nicholas Ennor states there is not gold in sufficient quantity in Wales to pay Edward Davies, of Dolceladrug, contends there is. Who is to decide? Not your readers at present, but—THE FUTURE.—Dolceladrug, Sept. 21.

EDWARD DAVIES.

ENGLAND'S MINING SCHOOL—No. X.

SIR.—My last, I think, I finished with three theories on Coal Formation. As a fourth, I will give my own; it will be rather out of place, as it should have followed my theory on the formation of rocks and stratifications. The giving either coal or granite first is immaterial, as one generally accounts for the other. I believe the law for all to be one and the same, and that coal is as much a rock as any other layer in the earth; it has its cleavage, its cross heads, its faults and shifts, as all other rocks have. Then, why should there be any difference in the law of formation? I shall ever contend that coals are formed under the same law as all other rocks; they only differ in their constituent parts. I further say, the world was called into existence a perfect structure; it wanted no tinkering, it never had any. The beauty of its working system is even too much for man to contemplate. I do not believe there is a sane man on the earth who is vain enough to think that he could improve it in a single point, even were he to wish it. I ask if there is a single man now living who supposes the world was formed without means to produce coals and iron? Was it absolutely necessary to have recourse to growing trees, bog-turf, or sea-weed, and make deluges and use magic, to produce coals and iron? No, it was only necessary to say again, the world was produced a complete piece of mechanism. We have no proof that the like was ever formed. It is a world made for the use of man, he may watch its natural laws, and contemplate on what he sees daily occurring, but he will never be able to trace its origin.

To show what I call the origin of coal, I have to again notice that coal is a stratum of rock, and formed under the same law as every other rock, but of different constituents. Every observing man must have noticed the mass of vegetable matter that is in daily circulation. Show me the like quantity of any other matter in circulation. He sees its annual production. Take the grass, trees, and all things that are annually produced; the vegetation by the roots; or if part passes into the atmosphere we breathe, and the animals, and they again eaten by carnivorous animals. After these processes it again returns to the mother earth. Man may fairly be termed carnivorous. A deal is said as to animal and vegetable matter; a single glance will show it is one and the same thing, only vegetation has passed through a second and a third process. I will term them all vegetable matter, and I say all that the earth annually produces is annually returned, with the exception of the stock on the earth. I am not aware that anyone has yet attempted to take stock, but we may put it down at five, or even at fifty years' produce. We cannot err much if we say, in round numbers, that the earth annually takes in as much as it sends out; it comes out of the earth as solids, entering vegetation by the roots; or if part passes into the atmosphere we breathe, and is absorbed by the plants; it is immaterial, as the earth has to produce it, and it must send it back. Every thinking man must know this, and I challenge the best informed man to disprove it. If it be admitted that it does return annually to the earth, then why did the earth's Creator cause it to return there, except to be regenerated? Everyone must know that nothing can continue to throw off immense portions of its bulk annually without an adequate return. Even the farmers of the lowest class have discovered this long ago. Then, I will suppose it admitted that it does return, and go the round from whence it came: then comes the problem to be solved, as to the round it takes. Here is this largest quantity of matter that man knows of in circulation, but has never been accounted for as to its round of circulation? We see immense quantities daily carried by the Thames into the sea, and every river in the world is daily carrying it there; the vegetable decaying may be said to be divided between the sea and the atmosphere. The latter I will not touch on now, but I will suppose the sea to contain a portion of every substance the earth is composed of. Then, I ask, what became of them? If they were to continue going into the sea for a thousand years it must at last become a public, and if the world is as old as Sir C. Lyell supposes it to be it must long since have become a bog, or all coals. A moment's consideration must convince rational men that this is not the case, but that the sea delivers up its excess of matter as fast as it gets there. Portions crystallise, and portions are passing into the body, if you will allow me the expression, where they crystallise as fast as it takes them in. I have often said that man is only the emblem of the mighty system at work in the earth. We talk about the great wisdom of man; what can be made of him, more than he is a weak, poor being, who cannot put life into the meanest insect, or even into a plant. Then we know our limits, and have only to study Nature and learn what we can of her laws, just to pass us through a period of (say) 50 years. But man has a something about him like magic through his time, just as Mr. Rogers supposes there is in anchoring the sea-weed to form coal. Nearly all men wish to leave money or its worth, or information, to their progeny; this stimulates men to make some progress in developing our brain, and every man is more prudent than he is, and is brought up to in his youth; the younger he imbibes the principles the better. My earlier youth was spent in mines, daily reading Nature's book; I never forgot it, and now venture to oppose the world on the subject of coal formation. I think I have fairly shown that vegetable matter has a great circulation, and that it comes from the earth and is carried into the sea. I have, before I go generally into my remarks on coal formation, to ask how timber trees, bog-turf, and sea-weed got where coals are found? If we look at the Mosaic records, they inform us that man became desperately wicked, and God, to punish his drowned the world; we are not told that God had previously turned every portion of the world topsy-turvy, to intimate man, and to make him see the error of his ways. We have every reason to think that things went smoothly, as far as the earth was concerned, until the deluge. Then, I ask, how coal got where it is? Every man who studies the Book of Nature must see at a glance that coal was formed before the deluge, as he can see to what depth the flood affected the earth with sufficient distinctness to place that beyond dispute. Every ponderous substance in the hills, such as gold, tin, iron, &c., were deposited on the rocks as deep only as the water affected them; above the rocks the soils are alluvial except where iron and lime cemented and formed conglomerates. Coals are found 1000 yards below where the deluge so affected the earth, and the Mosaic records have been better kept; but even in these we find no mention of any disturbing power, except an occasional volcanic eruption, and these not in coal districts. Neither have we any record that coal districts were subject to continual sinking, or of any substance being submerged to form coals at the depth mentioned. In fact, as I before stated, every studious and watchful man must feel convinced that the coal beds were formed before the deluge. It can be clearly proved that some of the coal beds were totally washed away by the flood. If coal were formed from anything grown from nature on the earth's surface, it must have been submerged at least 50 times, if the Mosaic record be correct, and we are bound to believe it is, though these sinkings are not recorded.

If the coal theory be the right one, it appears rather strange that all our inspired writers are silent as to when these terrible sinkings in nature occurred. I say these records are totally at variance with such theory, if we believe a single word of them. How, then, is coal to be accounted for? Is it formed in any other way than by the ocean's precipitations, and this joined by gases and acted on by electricity and polarity? What reason has man to dispute or mistrust Nature's ability to form coals without the aid of wood, turf, and sea-weed? Man should look at the extraordinary things Nature is ever producing; and, if you cannot instruct her, do not mistrust her powers or capabilities. We are told of the waters being gathered together, and of the great deep. I take this as sufficient to prove a sea then existed, with rivers flowing into it, and since no doubt our present stratifications were then formed under the sea, as they are actually doing at the present time. The great problem to me is how the sea changed its place, and gave up all its ancient formations, not omitting iron and coals, for the use of man. Tradition tells us the sun has changed its place four times, and we see that tropical animals are found near the poles, with tropical food still undigested in them, which indicates that the change was instantaneous. We want no proof that the land once still remains, how did this change take place? I will not speculate as to the cause, suffice it to say, we have every reason to conclude the poles changed their places, and the whole globe its true balance again, and to keep its rotation. But I do not believe the whole globe to have been immersed; the face of Nature does not leave such proof, but rather to the contrary. Neither do I believe the record as to time is quite accurate.

There appears to be some great misunderstanding amongst the ancient learned men on this point, which is not to be wondered at when we glance at the then uncivilised state of mankind, whose chief amusement appears to have been war, the one party ultimately annihilating the other; and, in consequence of their so frequently changing, and their vague way of keeping records in these times, leaves us at liberty to conclude that what we get is little more than tradition handed down from one generation to another, and that chiefly by the priests, in such ways as were most effective for boring out their religious creeds. The figurative priests are also records of old tradition, handed down by those who lived long before them. If Moses' tables of stone were to be discovered, who could read them? If two of our best antiquarians were put to decipher them, what would be the result, supposing they did not know the subject?

For my part, I am not surprised at the variance in time. The 6000 years might as well have been intended for 6,000,000 years. Sir C. Lyell and Mr. Dickinson may not be in conformity with Scripture without either of them being right as regards time, but I see in what way time affects it.

Before concluding my remarks on coals, I would ask any man to point out to me where a tree to be seen standing in a bed of coals, and then passing up through the next stratum, that stratification being of quite a different constituent in formation? And will the chemists, with all their wanted knowledge, tell me how, or by what means

they can convert trees, bog-turf, or sea-weed into rock coal, such as is found in mines? The satisfactory answers to these questions I would return them my best thanks.

N. ENNOR.

THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

SIR.—I had some doubts as to whether I should reply to the questions of your correspondent, "A Fellow of the Geological Society," who is decidedly ignorant of the first principles of science. At first I thought him a fool, and that he was amusing himself with a little badinage at the expense of Mr. Ennor, or "Minas," but an examination into the competence of the questions put has satisfied me that your correspondent is a man of sense, and also that the signature he uses is assumed, for no Fellow of the Geological Society could write as he does. But strange things sometimes happen, and if he is really a Fellow of the Geological Society, like the fossil fly in amber, the wonder is really that he has got there. I will now take the questions *seriatim*, without any remark as to their grammatical form.

1.—What were the conditions of the constituents of the granitic masses prior to the melting process? Why did not the "Fellow" at once ask what was the condition of the matter before the world was made? That would have had as much to do with the subject as the question he has asked. We do not profess to go so far back. We say granite was once in a molten state, because it is found in sedimentary rocks in such a position as to leave no doubt that it came up through them, and because its internal structure resembles the products of furnaces and modern volcanoes. Anything beyond that is speculative, and should be taken for what it is worth. Mr. Babbage, in the "Bridgewater Treatise," endeavours to show that granite is the crystallised product of clay-salts, which has been fused by the depression of stratified rocks bringing them within the point of fusion. I express no opinion myself. Durocher, after an analytical examination of igneous rocks of various ages, concludes, by a process of deductive reasoning, which seems irresistible, that "all igneous rocks are derived from two fluid layers below the earth's solid crust, and of which the one is characterised by its richness in silica; the other, poorer in silica and alumina, contains an incomparably larger proportion of alkaline earthy bases and of iron, whilst it is also distinguished by larger proportions of atomic properties." ("Essay on Comparative Petrology," p. 71.) I will very differently go into this purely speculative subject, which your correspondent may, if he chooses, investigate to his heart's content.

2.—What was the fuel employed? No scientific man would ever put such a question as that. Heat has no necessary connection with fuel. Fuel is merely the substance we use to produce heat. Heat itself is always produced, more or less, by chemical combination, and the burning of fuel is nothing more than a chemical change—the combination of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the fuel. I must refer the "Fellow" to Dr. Andrews' "Report on the Heat of Combination," where he will find some remarkable experiments, showing the quantity of heat evolved in various chemical combinations, such as metallic precipitation and the union of acids and bases. For instance, salts of copper precipitated by zinc evolves 27,452 atoms of heat for one equivalent of the metal; salts of silver precipitated by zinc evolves 45,973 atoms of heat for one equivalent of the metal; SO₂ gives with H₂O 12,432 units of heat; H₂O, SO₂ gives with H₂O 10 units of heat, and so on. You will, I am sure, pardon another example, which I give in order to show that the heat developed in chemical combination is considerable, even under ordinary conditions. If three metals, A, B, C, be so related that A is capable of displacing B and C from their combinations, and B is also capable of displacing C, the heat developed by the substitution of A for C will be equal to that developed by the substitution of B for C. Thus—one equivalent of lead displaced by zinc evolves 11,856 units of heat; one equivalent of copper displaced by lead evolves 8,488; and one equivalent of copper displaced by zinc evolves 27,344 units of heat. But I must not go any further into this subject, which, if he pleases, the "Fellow" may advantageously pursue for himself. So much, then, to show that fuel has no necessary or exclusive connection with heat. In the fusion of igneous rocks we have to do with the internal heat of the earth, which rests on observations very carefully made. These observations, however, have no bearing on the question at issue. We take the fact as we find it, and there is no room to doubt that there is sufficient heat at a given depth below the surface to fuse the most intractable rock, all the elements of which are found in modern volcanoes, and in combination resembling the igneous rocks of earlier periods.

3.—How were the constituent minerals moulded into prisms, rhombs, and flakes? Moulded into form! Good heavens! The "Fellow" has yet to learn that minerals have a definite geometrical form, which they always take, the conditions being equal. But I suppose the difficulty to be the "Fellow's" mind is in crystallisation from fusion, although, so far as chemical affinity is concerned, there is very little difference whether the minerals are in fusion or in solution. It would be no more to your more intelligent readers if I were to reply to the question at any greater length, and the "Fellow" would do well to study one of the many elementary books we have on chemistry or crystallography for further information.

4.—How was the silica of the felspars and the micas kept separate from the quartz? 5.—How were the alumina, iron, soda, potash, and lime of the mica kept separate, in definite proportions, from those constituting the felspar? These two questions should have formed one question; at any rate, in answering one the other is also answered. Why the elements of matter should combine in definite proportions is not yet known, but that they do so is an indisputable fact. Thus we have carbonate of lime composed of 20 atoms of calcium and 3 atoms of oxygen, + 23 atoms of sodium and 16 atoms of oxygen (Ca₂₀O₃), sulphate of lime (gypsum) composed of 102 atoms of lead and 16 atoms of sulphur (Pb₁₀₂S₁₆), and chloride of sodium, composed of 23 atoms of sodium and 35 atoms of chlorine (Na₂₃Cl₃₅). These proportions are invariable. Now, under certain conditions, such as a chemical solution, or under fusion, when the affinities are free to act, the particles of matter arrange themselves into substances determined by the combining proportions of the elements. That was the case with granite, the magma from which it was formed containing the elements required for mica, felspar, and quartz. The mica was first crystallised, as is proved by its point of fusion, and took from the magma no more than the equivalent proportions necessary to its formation. No other combination was possible. And in the same way both the felspar and quartz were formed. This will, perhaps, be more apparent from a few simple examples. In metallurgy these affinities are always an obstruction to the making of alloys, and the great difficulty Mr. Denison had in his monster bell was to prevent the separation of the various metals composing the alloy when it was cooling. When a melted mixture of lead and tin, in any proportion, is allowed to cool slowly, one or other of the metals solidifies first, and remains mechanically mixed with a still liquid proportion, which is an alloy of the two metals in definite proportions. By the subsequent solidification of this proportion the mass will consist of a mixture of this alloy with whichever of the metals was in excess. (Rudberg's "Fogsdorff's Annalen," No. xviii., p. 274.) We, therefore, find lead in the lava of Vesuvius, which from their larger crystallisation towards the interior, indicate their separation from an homogeneous melted mass. It can easily be understood, says Bischof, that in homogeneous lava the constituents of the less fusible felspar combined and crystallised first, and that afterwards the more fusible mica solidified.

6.—How came the felspar to contain upwards of 5 per cent. and the mica more than 1 per cent. of water, mineralogically or chemically combined? The "Fellow" here misrepresents the facts of the case, for felspar has no water whatever in combination, except when undergoing a change. "Unaltered felspar does not contain any water, and the altered mineral (the quantity of water is in proportion to the degree of alteration. The increase of the quantity of water is likewise accompanied by a quantitative alteration of the constituents." (Bischof—"Chemical Geology," vol. ii., p. 158.) Mica, on the other hand, occasionally contains water to the amount of 4 per cent., and the presence of the water does not appear to be characteristic of any particular kind of mica, for the same kind of mica is sometimes hydrated and sometimes anhydrous. A specimen from Vesuvius lost by ignition 0.75 per cent. according to Bromels, while a specimen imbedded in granite from a similar mass, according to Chodnew, contained no water. (Bischof, vol. ii., p. 368.) It will be observed that one of these specimens of mica from Vesuvius, about the igneous origin of which there can be no doubt, contained water, and I would add, is there anything inconsistent in water, or the elements of water, forming part of an igneous rock? Water itself is simply an oxide of hydrogen, in other words, 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen are in combination with the mineral elements forming a crystal, say of mica, or any other substance. Besides, rocks are everywhere permeated by water, so that the "eternal hills" themselves are mutable, for they have within them unceasing pseudomorphic changes. Basalt, crystals of quartz, lime, &c., are penetrated by water in a marvellous manner, producing those alveolar changes which your correspondent should by all means study.

7.—Will your correspondent, Mr. John Jones, inform us where melted granite can be seen *in situ*, so that we may go and see such an extraordinary phenomenon? This is a piece of low-bred impertinence, which I am tempted to reply to by sending the "Fellow" into the crater of Vesuvius, in the hope that somewhere about midway he may be gratified by seeing *in situ* what he fails to arrive at by the ordinary process of reasoning. I now leave the subject of the formation of granite with regret. At one time I flattered myself that some of your more intelligent correspondents would have entered into the controversy, which could not have been conducted without advantage to the practical readers of the Journal, who wish to understand the principles of chemical geology, but who have neither the leisure nor the opportunity of pursuing the investigation themselves. As a poor self-educated, but practical Welshman, I have done what I could to provoke such a controversy, and the result of my efforts you now have.

Blauworth, Sept. 17.

JOHN JONES.

MINING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.

SIR.—I must protest, in the name of all that is fair and just, against the attack in the Journal, from week to week, on Capt. Waters, of the Vale of Towyn Mines, Carmarthen. It seems that the proprietor of some land, about six miles from Carmarthen, called Taibach, has been for several years under an impression that the property is rich in metallic lodes. He has spent a couple of hundred pounds, contributed for the most part by his friends, in trying the lodes, I believe, by sinking on the back of some of them, and driving on the others. These local contributions failed, because the results were not satisfactory. It was wholly impossible to get up a local company, and several attempts were made to force the sett into the London market; and at last Mr. Hopgood was spoken to. He wrote, I am told, to the proprietor, who gave him a description of the property, with the opinion of two or three mine agents who had inspected it. Mr. Hopgood favoured the prospects of the mines; but, not wishing to risk his capital without further enquiries, he consulted Capt. Waters, who has for many years been connected with mines in which Mr. Hopgood is concerned. Capt. Waters's advice was to the effect that, although he had never seen the mines, he was of opinion that they are outside the metalliferous range of rocks in South Wales, and that he has cautioned the proprietor not to spend any more money on them. Mr. Hopgood then declined taking up the mines. I express no opinion whatever as to whether the property is metalliferous or not, my object now being to give the short facts of the case, which I have endeavoured to do without any prejudice. For the part Capt. Waters took in this matter he has had to submit to gross personal recrimination, which goes beyond the verge of newspaper controversies. I am at a loss to understand what the proprietor of the Taibach Mines, whose name I do not care to remember, thinks he will gain by the course he is pursuing. For myself, I am satisfied that Capt. Waters was perfectly justified in giving Mr. Hopgood his opinion; but the grammar lies in the opinion being formed without an actual inspection of the mines. But it should be known that Capt. Waters has often seen specimens from the lodes and the rocks which they traverse. These specimens satisfied him that the lodes were barren, and, further, that they could not be productive, according to his theory of lodes; and he has had a long experience in the management of mines in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. He has, too, inspected a great many mines in these counties, and has frequently travelled between Carmarthen and Lampeter, passing, as the crow flies, within a mile of the Taibach Mines. With all this practical knowledge of the country, and with a geological map and sections in his hand, it was not difficult for him to form a pretty accurate opinion of the mine; and it is, I do not doubt, a guarded opinion as he expressed to Mr. Hopgood. The proprietor of Taibach, who is a disbeliever to be appreciated by the proprietor of Taibach; but I would ask him what he would have cared for Capt. Waters's opinion if Mr. Hopgood had worked the

mines? I can very well understand the state of mind in which this mineral proprietor finds himself; but he should not reek his passion on Capt. Waters. If he believes that Capt. Waters's opinion is wrong, why not prove it. There is no weight in such statements as "People will smile at this professor of geology;" "Capt. Waters ought to defend himself, to uphold the profession of classical *sic* miners;" "He is guilty of doing a great injury." Such meaningless phrases are of no weight. They do not alter facts, or change one's opinion formed on those facts. The only question, as it appears to me, is whether Taibach is outside the "metalliferous range," or not; and how is it to be decided? Not by personal abuse; not by unsupported statements from "Veritas," "Welshman, No. 1," or "Welshman, No. 2;" not by the insolent dictum of the proprietor of Taibach, chafing under disappointment. It is a terrible thing to have one's idol broken; but who troubles about the shivered little god lying in pieces at our feet, except him who once worshipped it. But all this bother might very readily be settled. First of all, the condition and character of the rocks and lodes at Taibach are easily known. Then comes the question of opinion as to whether these lodes are likely to yield ore in paying quantities. The first question is a matter of fact, about which there can be no dispute; but the second is a matter of opinion, and every mine agent who sees the lodes may have an opinion of his own on them, all widely differing one from another. I refrain from expressing any opinion at present, simply because of the ungentlemanly conduct of the proprietor. He shall fight his own battles without any help from me; but I warn him to be heedful of what he says in future about Capt. Waters, or about his mines. I now know something of his mines, of the country, of his previous failures in mining, and of his present position; and I can assure him that he will not be to his advantage to provoke hostile criticism. But if he chooses personalities, and discusses the question fairly and intelligently, he will not lack, for it may be that Capt. Waters is wrong in his opinion as to the limits of the metalliferous rocks in South Wales. I have no connection whatever with Capt. Waters, nor with the proprietor of Taibach, nor with any mineral property in Wales. What I have stated in this communication has been obtained from personal enquiries in Carmarthen, and I can, if necessary, prove everything, by reference to documents and persons of unquestionable authority. H.

TAIBACH LEAD MINE.

SIR.—Since the appearance of my first letter in the columns of your valuable medium for fair and open discussion on so important and interesting a subject as Mineral Deposits, and other mining speculations, whereby the interests of all parties are better calculated to be fully protected, I have been much pleased to notice several letters upon the above mine, all repudiating, as it seems, the unjustifiable condemnation of Mr. Waters, of the sett in question and the district referred to; but it does appear to me monstrous strange that any man professing to be a practical and scientific geologist, as Mr. Waters has represented himself to be, should fear to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to him by so many of your correspondents, and back his assertions by something like tenable facts, and not decline a legitimate discussion upon the subject with the many competitors tendered to him, and particularly Mr. E. H. Dingle, who has fully challenged him to the combat, from all which I must say it looks very much like an admission, on the part of the challenged, that his propagated sentiments and opinions were totally unfounded, and unaided by even the least shadow of a shade of truthfulness to support them. And for the immense injury which such unwarranted assertions, therefore, might create, no doubt the propagator of such a general slander is liable in damages to every individual holder of sets in the district so calumniated, and to none more than the gentleman possessing the sett in question.

As a disinterested party to the struggle, and a lover of fair play, I may be permitted to express an opinion that one of two positions, under the circumstances, can alone remain to every honourable and patriotic mind, and as a simple justice—may, common honesty—for Mr. Waters either to at once substantiate the charge which, it appears, he has so ruthlessly made, or else withdraw it, with an assurance of its being erroneous, to use the mildest expression; but if, from either cause, he flinches, then, of course, the public can have no other alternative than to conclude that the latter is the truth, and that fear of detection alone induces silence. I hope speedily to find the matter cleared up, as, no doubt, its present unsettled state checks the movements of many would-be speculators.—Sept. 21.

VERITAS.

SILVER VEIN MINE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

SIR.—I have again visited this mine, and I still adhere to my former opinion, that it is one of the greatest interest, and a first-class specimen. In this I am not alone in my views, having had two scientific gentlemen with me, who were kindly allowed to go underground, and who perfectly understood the nature of this ore and its associates. Both were surprised to see such a continuous deposit of argentiferous copper, and each are firm in their opinion that such a rich ore is rare and new. No such lode was ever discovered in this country before; therefore, no one can say what may not be found in depth. In the 50 fathom level a huge rock of ore has been raised of argentiferous copper, accompanied with white quartz, and a variety of siderite, similar to what has been found in other mines which have produced silver in large quantities. The channel of ground is evidently changing in depth, and this stone should be seen by the adventurers to be appreciated. It is not too much to expect argentite (sulphate of silver) from this lode, for I am quite sure here are all the elements for producing it, as far as the eye can see. Kremnitz in Hungary, Freiberg in Saxony, and a few other places abroad produce argentite, which is about 80 per cent. for silver, and the argentiferous grey copper as well, in great quantities. Now, as we have proof of this rich ore being found in this country, it is not probable and reasonable to expect the same in this mine. Why not? This mine has proved rich from the surface for silver, and its being a new locality, one cannot say to what extent it may not be found. In the 40 fathoms level was very good, and I took particular notice of the east and west lodes, of which there are two, one of which I hear is about to be opened on, and is of a most promising appearance, out of which water was flowing freely. The change effected in the pitwork, and an improvement for pumping the water, will enable them to put the mine down to a greater depth than could otherwise be done, thus showing a determination to prosecute it. I also observed a progress of improvement at surface to level cost, this is a very wise step, and could be added the fact that the great advantage of the mine, probably, I was told by Captain Burn that in about 14 days 45 tons of different quality ore, being two months' sampling, will be ready, which for a young mine is certainly very encouraging, and I trust the adventurers will meet their due reward.

RICHARD TALLING.

Lostwithiel, Sept. 22.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

BEARIZ TIN STREAMING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 17A, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, on Tuesday.

MR. JOHN WALKER in the chair.

MR. ALEXANDER STRACHAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN referred, at length, to the report which Capt. J. Bray, the company's mining manager, and very recently made to the board, and a copy of which had been sent to all the shareholders. His report is as follows:—

BEARIZ MINES.—As regards the Beariz Kailin Mines, I believe that but for two causes the expectations entertained by the company would have been fairly, if not fully, realised.—Firstly, the kaolin, or clay, is of too hard nature to be treated simply by water—in other words, by the process known as streaming; and, moreover, the overburthen, in most places, is very thick and expensive to remove; and, besides, the position of the beds of kaolin, their dip into the hill, and the configuration of the ground, are not altogether so well adapted for streaming as might be desired.—Secondly, the nature of the overburthen being jointy and in wet weather very slippery, the kaolin, or clay, cannot be safely and readily removed from its bed by any system of mining, without a very great deal of timbering, to such an extent that the cost of the timber, which is rather expensive in the neighbourhood of these mines, when added to all other charges, would leave the value of the ore obtained by such a mode of working. But now that Senior Merelles has agreed to accept of a moderate royalty instead of a fixed heavy money rent, and assuming that he shall be successful in obtaining the consent of the Spanish Government for the construction of a second level (which could be made in the course of a month, at a cost of about 500*l.*), I have no hesitation in expressing a confident opinion that a sufficient quantity of clay could, under any circumstances, be removed to the stamps that will keep 24 heads of stamps at present erected fully occupied for three years from Oct. 1 next, and leave a net profit by their use alone 1000*l.* a year, after paying all expenses, exclusive of royalty. I would add that I think it very probable that the three years, if the new level be driven in from 50 to 60 fathoms further than it is at present, at a cost of about 2500*l.*, discovery of an important kind as respects kaolin, and a quartz lode from which large quantities of tin has been raised, would be made; this quartz lode is said to be very rich in the bottoms of the old workings; it was abandoned in consequence of an influx of water. This lode, when cut from the railway level, would give about 30 fms. of high and dry ground; this lode, if only found to be half as rich as it has been represented to me, would well pay for the outlay, and possibly might, in itself, make a lasting and profitable mine for a great number of years.—Corporio Mines: With regard to the Corporio Mines, I am happy to say I entertain a very favourable opinion. In several places, at these mines they may be worked to the great depth of 100 fms. without getting as low as the level of the river below them, and, therefore, without the application of any costly machinery. Apart from the surface operations carried on at these mines in bygone times, the company have up to this time driven in a level on one of the lodes to the extent of 70 fathoms, the present end being at the depth of 18 fathoms below the surface. Another level on another lode has been commenced and driven about 10 fms., present depth below surface from 6 to 7 fathoms. In the case of a third level, at first a cross-cut about 50 fathoms has been driven, intended to cut through several lodes. One of the said lodes has been cut through and driven on for 6 or 7 fathoms at a depth of about 14 fms. below the surface; as those ends advance the depth increases. The returns obtained while these preliminary operations have been in progress have, as a whole, very nearly met the entire cost of making them. I am quite confident that a sum of from 2500*l.* to 3000*l.*, gradually expended on these mines during the next two years will be amply sufficient to open up a large extent of productive ore ground. I am equally confident that even during these operations returns will continue to be obtained sufficient to defray a considerable portion, if not the whole, of such expenditures. My general opinion of this property is that the company possess in it very valuable and extensive mines, only requiring a comparatively small amount of capital for their development and working, and that if they carry out suitable operations upon them, it is scarcely possible that they can fail to derive very large and remunerative returns from them. I see no reason why these mines, if properly worked, should not soon give large dividends upon the whole amount of the capital of the company; in fact, upon a very much larger amount of capital. I can only repeat what I have frequently stated, that in my experience as a miner, extending over a period of more than 30 years, I have never seen tin mines anywhere affording equal promise of productiveness and profit to those of the Corporio Mines; and it will, in my opinion, be the fault of the shareholders themselves if they do not take means to derive from them a very satisfactory return upon the capital which they have, or may yet invest, in the company. I have, for my part, every expectation that, by whomsoever they may be properly worked, they will prove to be productive permanent-paying mines, and that, too, on an extensive scale. I mean by this equal to some of the best mines in this country (Cornwall), for I see no reason why the Corporio Mines, on being adequately worked, should not give profits to the extent of 10,000*l.* or even 20,000*l.* per annum. I state this as my deliberate and confident conviction; and I will only add that I believe if any competent man be sent out to examine and report upon these mines he will most fully confirm me in what I have herein stated. Before concluding this communication, I desire to make reference to the quartz tin mines at Beariz. At the Talojino group there is a large quantity of tin ore, in former times, has been raised a shallow depth from the base of the lodes, and the indications are such as to lead me to the belief that a good mine exists in this property. From the circumstance of the case, a shaft and a level could be sunk and driven, which would have the effect of proving this property, at a cost of from 300*l.* to 400*l.*. At the Carmen pertenencia, a quartz tin mine at Beariz, the indications are also very good. It has been formerly worked to a small extent. I believe that preliminary operations here would be remunerative, almost from commencing them.

The command of 1000*l.* would be a capital amply sufficient to erect a set of small stamps, and to deal with this property. I need scarcely add that a good mine once opened out and proved, either at Corporio, Talojino, or Carmen, would afford scope for a separate undertaking, if such were thought most desirable.

Captain Bray placed himself in the hands of the meeting, and expressed his perfect readiness to answer any question that might be put to him. A great many such, upon the various matters touched on in his report, were accordingly asked, the result being that every statement in his report was confirmed rather than otherwise. After a long meeting, and much discussion as regards the position and prospects of the company, in all their bearings, and in the course of which the Chairman repeatedly expressed his confidence in the integrity and capability of Capt. Bray, as a miner, the three following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

1. That the meeting having heard the explanations given by the Chairman and by Captain Bray, the offer of Senior Merelles to commute the rent payable to him for royalty of one-twelfth of the gross produce be accepted.

2. That the directors, in their discretion, be authorised to prosecute the works at the Corporio Mine and at the Beariz Mines, as recommended by Captain Bray.

3. That this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight (Tuesday, Oct. 4), with a view to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary, with the object of acting upon the views expressed by Captain Bray in his report.

It was then proposed by Mr. G. D. FETTER, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman for the able and courteous manner in which he had conducted the business of the meeting, and for the lucid explanations he had given; and also to Capt. Bray, for his candid and satisfactory answers to the numerous questions put to him by the directors and shareholders present, which had greatly increased their confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking.—The same having been seconded by Mr. F. WILSON, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

GREAT WHEEL VOR UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Wednesday.

MR. GEORGE NOAKES (the Chairman of the company) presided.

MR. TRUBAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

The committee have the pleasure to state that the development of the mine during the last quarter has been most successful. The great points of interest predicted in former reports, and which for some time have been gradually developing themselves so favourably, appear now to be culminating to an issue more promising than the committee could have expected. The great course of ore, which has been so productive from the 132 down to the present bottom of the mine, has extended its run east and west for more than 100 fms. length, and the various ends are still productive. The committee have every reason to believe that this rich course of ore will still hold down in depth. The lode at Ivey's shaft, below the slide, is strong, compact, and very rich, having the same favourable indications which characterised the lode below the slide at Metal shaft. The lode in the end in the 162, west of Metal shaft, after a run of more than 80 fms. through most productive ground, is now yielding 7 cwt. of tin to the ton of stuff. The 174, west of Metal shaft, after a run of 50 fms. through rich productive ground, is now worth 20*l.* per fathom. The 184 has been opened upon east and west since the last general meeting. The end west of the shaft is yielding 4 cwt. of tin to the ton of stuff. These three successive levels, so rich in produce, are being driven towards Ivey's shaft, which is coming down to meet them. The character of the lode at the shafts and in the end is perfectly similar, leaving little doubt that this great shoot of ore will run through all the space of ground between Metal and Ivey's shafts. The committee, therefore, believe that the next six months development will give great stability to the character of the mine, and be highly remunerative to the adventurers. Hitherto the committee, from motives of prudence, have not sought to strain the returns of the mine, but rather to gather strength for permanence by an accumulation of reserves, which are now becoming considerable; nevertheless, the actual tin sold, the amount of work accomplished, the addition of plant paid for, and the profit divided during the last four years, must have given satisfaction, for in that period the mine has been brought to its present prosperous condition.

The committee feel that the great prospects of the mine warrant energetic efforts to extend its development; in this opinion Capt. Gill and his agents entirely concur. It has, therefore, been resolved to push down Edward's shaft with all possible speed, and to drive on the 100, west of Ivey's shaft, to meet it. The ground is congenial, and the discovery of a bunch of ore at Edward's shaft would materially enhance the value of the mine.

In reviewing the development, it is satisfactory to state that while the principal points in operation are improving, the general features of the mine have maintained their great promise. The following averages are calculated from actual returns:—Ivey's shaft has been sunk 26 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 128*l.* per fathom. The 147, east of Ivey's shaft, has been driven 26 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 180*l.* per fathom. The 147, west of Ivey's shaft, has been driven 26 fathoms through ore ground of the average value of 40*l.* per fathom. The 157, east of Ivey's shaft, has been driven 3 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 49*l.* per fathom. The 157, west of Ivey's shaft, has been driven 8 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 79*l.* per fathom. The 162, east of Metal shaft, has been driven 34 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 52*l.* per fathom. The 162, west of Metal shaft, has been driven 47 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 60*l.* per fathom. The 174, east of Metal shaft, has been driven 26 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 115*l.* per fathom. The 174, west of Metal shaft, has been driven 25 fms. through ore ground of the average value of 50*l.* per fathom. To these may be added the 184, east and west of Metal shaft, now being driven, the lode in the end, west of Metal shaft, being worth 140*l.* per fathom.

It may be stated as an important fact that all the tin brought to grass has been raised by one small drawing-whim, which also works the capstan. It having, however, been found impossible to drive by one engine all the stuff broken, it was decided to erect another drawing-whim, to facilitate the regular work of the mine, and to give more adequate power to raise the increasing quantities now being broken. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Harvey and Co. to furnish a new 24-inch cylinder-engine and steam-capstan, and the committee have the satisfaction to state that this work, so important to the future returns of the mine, has been pushed forward with such speed that the engine is already completed, and the man is now employed in putting in the engine, so that within six weeks from this date it is expected that the new drawing-whim will be at work. The great drought of the summer has somewhat lessened the supply of water for dressing, and, probably, prevented the fullest returns that might otherwise have been made; but, considering the position of many other mines in this respect, the committee have good reason to be satisfied with the measures which were adopted to secure a fair supply. In conclusion, the committee heartily congratulate the adventurers upon the possession of a property the prospects of which far exceed its value to be unequalled by any other tin mine in Cornwall.

The actual account stands this day as follows:—

Assets—Balance as above	£3701 17 5
Old materials unpaid	3172 14 6
Liabilities—August cost, including merchants' bills	3342 5 8
Sundry accounts, salaries, &c.	1 2 4
Sundry's rent of Trow premises	4 8 6
Half-year's rent of Trow premises	15 0 0

And paid—

July cost, including merchants' bills	£1716 14 2
Sundries (postage, &c.)	6 11 1
	£10,237 8 5

Balance (cash and bills) £8,514 12 4

Assets—Balance as above £8514 12 4

Old materials unpaid	2 16 10
Liabilities—August cost, including merchants' bills	£1775 12 4
Sundry accounts, salaries, &c.	203 19 10
	1,979 12 2

Balance in favour this day £6,537 17 0

Out of which the committee recommend a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share, which will leave a balance of 2845*l.* 7s.

The report of the agents was as follows:—

Sept. 19.—Ivey's shaft is sunk between 7 and 8 fms. below the 167, and we expect in the course of two months from this time to get it down as deep as the 162, now driving from Metal shaft, when we shall commence to drive east from the shaft to communicate those levels as quick as possible; the lode in the shaft is about 4 ft. wide, and worth 200*l.* per fathom. We are now quite clear of the influence of the slide. In the 167, driving east of Ivey's shaft, the lode is still disordered by the influence of the slide; the end is yielding good work for tin, and worth about 25*l.* per fathom; we expect in the course of a week to communicate this level with the winze sunk in bottom of the 147. In the 147, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 147, driving east of Ivey's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 80*l.* per fathom; this has been a very rich lode from the shaft up to the present end. In the 160, driving west of Ivey's shaft, the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, and poor for mineral, but the stratum and the lodes show good indications of an improvement. In the 162, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 160*l.* per fathom; we are of opinion that this course of tin will continue up to Ivey's shaft, as the character of the lode and stratum is much the same in both places; we have 24 fms. further to drive to communicate with the shaft. In the 174, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 70*l.* per fathom. In the 174, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fathom; we expect an improvement in this end shortly, as we have a splendid lode gone down bottom of the shaft a few fathoms to the west of the present end. In the 174, driving east of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fathom. In the 184, driving west of Metal shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 140*l.* per fathom. In a winze sinking below the 162, west of Metal shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fathom. We have holed the winze from the 174 to the 184, which has given very good ventilation to the bottom part of the mines; we had a very good lode in sinking this winze. We are making very good progress in sinking Edward's shaft below the 65, which is now down about 12 fms.; we intend to sink 2 or 3 fms. further, and then drive to explore the lode, it being heaved a few feet to the south of the shaft by a small slide; the ground in the shaft looks very congenial for mineral, and we have no doubt but that the lode will make as rich in depth here as it has further east. Ivey's shaft was sunk to the 147 before we cut any tin. We have seven stops working throughout the mine, which will average over 40*l.* per fathom. We shall not be able to employ any more men underground until we erect the new steam-whim, which we hope to have complete for drawing in the course of four weeks from this date. All our machinery throughout the mine is in very good repair, and working well. We hope to put the new boiler to work at the 85-in. engine this week.—T. GILL, F. FRANCIS, S. HARRIS.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was with feelings of gratitude to a beneficent Providence, who had directed their efforts to so much success, he felt himself most fortunate in being the medium of submitting to his fellow-shareholders the gratifying intelligence communicated in the reports just read. (Hear, hear.) It had been his province for some years to hold out to the shareholders words of encouragement and hope, without concealing the difficulties, or exaggerating the prospects. At the time when the flat was to go forth, whether it should be total abandonment or partial suspension, he counselled the latter; his colleagues rallied around him, and the shareholders gave him their confidence. At that period they disabused themselves from that great incubus, the deep and exhausted old mine, and by the well-timed assistance of the shareholders, all the outstanding liabilities were swept off. But they had a future in the ground, poor as it then was, and he felt satisfied that by working Wheel Metal strength would be acquired by development, and he was proud to say that his most sanguine anticipations had been more than realised; for by a judicious and economic management of the ground, they had accumulated reserves, divided profits, and maintained a substantial surplus balance. (Hear, hear.) All this had been done quietly, during month after month, and year after year, and he met the shareholders this day, when he could fearlessly state, and without boasting, that in Wheel Metal they possessed, at the present time, the richest tin mine in Cornwall, and he perfectly believed, one that would be eminently permanent. (Hear, hear.) It was exceedingly gratifying to see present those who had not forsaken the ship when portentous clouds were lowering around them—those who had "borne the heat and burden of the day." It was especially gratifying to him to see one gentleman, who had come forward in the midst of the greatest difficulties, and rendered

very essential services in the arrangement of their financial affairs—he referred to Mr. Cole, one of the largest shareholders. When he retrospectively considered the difficulties and troubles they had encountered, it was the more gratifying to be in a position to submit such facts as those he had just submitted. There were many present who thoroughly understood mining, and, therefore, who thoroughly understood the importance of the facts he had communicated, and they were such as anyone in his position might justly feel proud of being able to state to any body of shareholders. Upon reference to the section, it would be seen that in the 174 shaft they had had a long run of ore ground, and the end was still more productive; the lode was 14 feet wide, and the end itself was not carrying much more than half of the lode.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked how far that end was from the boundary?—The CHAIRMAN, without knowing the precise distance, thought it might be about 50 or 60 fathoms.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked if the 162 east was now being driven?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative, and stated that the chief reason was that lately they had been so much embarrassed with the quantity of stuff broken, that they had not been able to draw it all to surface. East of Metal shaft, in the 184 fm. level, there was a very fair productive lode, and the 184, west of Metal, in coming close up to the lead branch, the lode became exceedingly rich, and is now worth 1400. per fm.; and, as Capt. Gill states, the 174 had given first-rate ground, consequently they looked for a further improvement. Taking that level altogether, the average was a very large one. So that they had the 184, 174, and a long run of ground, in addition to that the 162 west was producing 7 cwt. of tin to the ton of stuff. It was a fact of the greatest importance that the ends became so rich as they approached Ivey's shaft, in which latter the lode was worth over 2000. per fathom, and most likely as it got further from the slide it would increase in richness. Taking a stone of tin from the end driving towards Ivey's shaft, and another from the lode in the shaft, he would defy the most experienced mineralogist to tell one from the other, which was at any rate, to his mind, a very significant feature, because it confirmed their anticipations that between Ivey's and Metal shafts, at a distance of 75 fms. there was one continuous run of tin, in which case they had before them a mine of extraordinary value. In the centre of the set there was Edward's shaft, the sinking of which ought to be continued, let the cost be what it might, and from the satisfactory condition of the mine, he thought they might increase their costs, but at the same time the returns would be commensurate with it. It was of importance to push down this shaft. Looking at the mine as a whole, he did not think it was too much to say that it would last not only during his life, but that the youngest of them would not live to see it exhausted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCHOFIELD enquired if Edward's shaft was sinking on the course of the lode?—The CHAIRMAN said that at present the lode was a little heaved, but the shaft would fall into the lode again in a few fathoms sinking. Mr. Divett, who was the largest shareholder, and who inspected the mine himself at least four times a year, was of opinion—as was also Capt. Gill—that it was not at all probable that in sinking the levels from Edward's shaft tin would be found, and that when below the 100 they would come into the same bunch of tin—but that, of course, was only a speculation. One important indication, however, was that the 100 appeared to drain Edward's shaft. If there was no further information which shareholders wished to obtain, he would conclude by stating that he hoped, by the suffrages of the shareholders, they would continue to work the mine with the same prudence and judgment that it had hitherto been, and thereby maintain the satisfaction and approbation of all interested in the enterprise. He trusted the expectations they had formed were not too high, for he should be very sorry, under present circumstances, to exaggerate their prospects, being such as not to call forth that; but there was one thing which he wished to be borne in mind—that, however, important might be the discoveries that were made, time was required for their development. They were now in a position to maintain 50 tons of tin per month at least, but in another six months, by which time the levels towards Ivey's shaft would be communicated, and the winzes got down, they would be in a position to work that ground economically. When it was seen from the section the small amount of ground that had been taken away, and remembering the values given, he thought they would agree with him that the reserves were tangible and evidence of past value.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked if any idea could be given as to the estimated value of the reserves?—The CHAIRMAN said that was scarcely a prudent point to touch upon, because, after all, it could only be an estimate. He had calculated, in his own mind, and he could judge for himself, but he should not like to publicly state it. He might say, however, that the reserves were very considerable, and that two years of the present returns would not exhaust them.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what would be the probable amount of the engine for Edward's shaft? He wished to know if such items were charged against capital or against revenue?—The CHAIRMAN said it would be charged in the monthly cost. Everything was paid for in cash, and discount was taken.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked what was the estimated total expense of the 85-in. engine and boiler?—The CHAIRMAN said that the total expense of whim-engine and steam-capstan and new boiler for the 85-in. engine would be 15000.

Mr. HUBBARD mentioned that some portion of the machinery, the boilers, and the engine-house had already been paid for.

Mr. PETER WATSON enquired if the large engine had yet been sold?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative, and stated that it would be a very serviceable engine for deep mines. Mr. G. BATTERS said that the engine had been sold, and that the CHAIRMAN said they had the 80-in. engine ready for Edward's shaft, and pumps quite sufficient to take them down to the 70 or 80 fm. level. Mr. PETER WATSON wished to know the reason that no report had been published in the *Mining Journal* for the last two or three months? Some of his friends who were shareholders had actually sold their shares in consequence of the non-appearance of the usual periodical reports. The CHAIRMAN said the fact was that their agents had been over-burdened with work. He thought the agents' time was of so much importance that it should be directed to the development of the property; but, at the same time, if by the non-appearance of reports a shareholder's interest was damaged, he thought a monthly report ought at once to be given.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR was glad the suggestion had been made, and for this reason—the shares had in some way been depressed in the market; he had naturally turned to the *Journal* to see the reports, but being unable to find them, he thought something was wrong. He, however, was one of those obstinate men that, if shares went down after he had bought them, he waited till they went up again. He considered it was the duty of the committee to fully inform the shareholders as to the progress that was being made, and that such information should appear in the acknowledged organ of mining—the *Mining Journal*. The CHAIRMAN said a report should appear once a month.

Mr. HUBBARD thought it was very proper that reports should be published; but, at the same time, the value of the shares had been depressed, and it was his custom to hold shares without some good foundation—he fully believed that, if the shareholders would but continue to deal with prudence, and only be careful at not grasping at great profits and dividends too early, the time would come—and it was not far distant—when they would be able to at least double the present amount of dividends. (Hear, hear.)

It was then unanimously resolved that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts should be passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN said they next came to the question of dividend. The committee recommended 12s. 6d. per share, which would leave a good surplus balance in hand, sufficient to meet all contingencies. A resolution was passed, declaring a dividend of the amount suggested by the committee.

Mr. COLE then rose to propose the re-appointment of Mr. George Noakes as the chairman of the company. It would ill become him (Mr. Cole) in making this proposition, were he not to refer to the essential services rendered by Mr. Noakes while he occupied the office of director, for the attention and unabated assiduity he brought to bear upon the management of the company's affairs deserved the warmest and best thanks of the shareholders. It was some years ago—as long back as 1857—that he (Mr. Cole) was deputed to meet the old directors upon the mine, of whom Mr. Noakes happened to be one. He (Mr. Cole) had to draw up the report of that meeting, and the impression he then formed—as did also he who was no more, who acted with him—with respect to Mr. Noakes, was of a most favourable character; indeed, so struck were they with the opinions, the soundness of his reasoning, and the business-like habits of the man, that they recommended he should be continued as a director. Mr. Divett and Mr. Peter Watson were members of the deputation, and he (Mr. Cole) thought all would agree with him in acknowledging that it was indeed a happy day when they came to that determination. He believed that he (Mr. Cole) was the first person who paid in money as a shareholder in the present Great Wheal Vor, and for these several years he had watched the various vicissitudes and the anxious moments, during which he had never lost hope, and everything tended to confirm the opinion that he formed years ago, when he occupied a seat in the direction—that Great Wheal Vor was one of the greatest and most important mines in England. He most sincerely believed—and it was his custom to hold shares without some good foundation—he fully believed that, if the shareholders would but continue to deal with prudence, and only be careful at not grasping at great profits and dividends too early, the time would come—and it was not far distant—when they would be able to at least double the present amount of dividends. (Hear, hear.)

It was about 10 years since that he first saw Great Wheal Vor, when he went over the ground accompanied by a very old practical miner, a most intelligent and respectable man. He said, "Sir, you have got riches here, but your riches are away to the westward," and he (Mr. Cole) believed that at the present moment they were but at the threshold of the riches that would by-and-by be developed in Wheal Metal. He (Mr. Cole) asked this old miner upon what ground he based his belief? The old man said, "Sir, in costaining many years ago we proved it." In that direction their riches were now being developed, and he believed that for 10, 20, and 30 years they would still possess a mine that was the richest in England. He concluded by proposing the re-election of Mr. George Noakes as the Chairman of the company, and that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to him for his attention to the interests of the company.

Mr. JENNINGS seconded the proposition, and in doing so stated that although Mr. Noakes was one of the old directors, he was not elected until after all the laches had been taken place which brought the company into all its difficulties. The resolution was put, and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, heartily thanked the shareholders for their continued confidence, and stated that no effort should be spared on his part to merit it. The committee of management were re-elected. Mr. W. Moates was re-appointed auditor.

Mr. HUBBARD said it had been asked whether any estimate could be given as to the value of the reserves. While he thought it was quite right that Mr. Noakes, as Chairman of the company, should not give any reply to that question, for which he might be afterwards held responsible, yet he (Mr. HUBBARD) might mention that the reserves were estimated, by competent and competent authorities, as being worth at least 140,000, so that the accumulation of ore which had taken place would last them at least four years.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

LLANBERIS SLATE COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting will be held at their office on Tuesday. The report of the directors to be submitted states, that before the company took possession, it did not appear that any proper system of working the quarry had existed and it was necessary (with a view to effectually carrying on the works) that an immense quantity of rubbish should be shifted, which the former proprietors had tilted over the side of the quarry, instead of having it carted away as they went on. A proper system has now been organised, and every exertion made to develop the works. By means of the first and second inclines (the latter will be in full working order by the end of September), the slatemakers can get thoroughly to work, and a considerable quantity of slates can be brought to the wharf, sufficient, it is estimated by the consulting engineer, to enable the company in six months to pay a dividend of at least 6 per cent. on the capital employed. The directors, acting upon the authority given to them by the shareholders in general meeting, have had a deed of conveyance executed, and have to report that the freehold of the property now belongs to the company. When it is borne in mind that the freehold of the estate has been secured for 67500. being only 7500. more than had been paid for the lease, and that the company is relieved from the royalty under that lease, and any

claims for surface rights, the advantages accruing to the proprietors by the arrangement will be manifest. The directors have much pleasure in reporting that a bill was sanctioned during the last session for a railway from Llanberis to Carnarvon. The immense advantages to be derived from the facilities which will thereby be afforded for the carriage of slates are too evident to require comment. The balance-sheet shows that the business of the company is being conducted as economically as possible, the entire London expenses being only 2291. 18s. 2d. since the formation of the company. The directors have every confidence in the success of the undertaking, and assure the proprietors that every exertion will be made to economically develop its resources.

A tabular statement is appended to the report, showing the monthly distribution of the hands employed, and the number of slates made during the ten months ending August. It shows that, in November, 1863, 13 hands made 7800 slates; in Dec., 33 hands made 16,100; in Jan., 1864, 60 hands made 4250; in Feb., 54 hands made 18,350; in March, 53 hands made 11,750; in April, 52 hands made 11,650; in May, 51 hands made 3950; in June, 52 hands made 1750; in July, 67 hands made 6500; and in August, 53 hands made 11,450 slates.

The report of the consulting engineer (Mr. J. H. Blackwell) states that very satisfactory progress has been made, and the quarry is now just getting into working order, and will produce a large quantity of slates, which may be sold to a satisfactory profit.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

The third half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the Imperial Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM DUMBELL in the chair.

The statement of accounts submitted to the shareholders for the six months ending July 2, showed—Balance on Jan. 1 in favour of the company, 52681. 19s. 5d.; dividends since paid, 68754.; and balance of assets over liabilities, July 2, 90281. 19s. 3d., out of which the directors, on the 13th inst., declared a dividend of 10s. per share, amounting to 62500.

The directors' and agents' reports were read, as follows:—

The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders of this company at the third half-yearly general meeting. The accounts for the half-year show that the produce of the mine has been considerably increased, and the hopes held out by the directors have been more than realised. The directors were thus enabled not only to pay the dividend declared in March, but also on June 8 last to declare a dividend for the quarter of 5s. per share, being at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum; and the directors have now the satisfaction to announce that they yesterday declared a dividend of 10s. per share, being at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company. The accounts laid before the shareholders show that, after payment of 68754. for dividends in March and June, there was a balance on June 30 last of 90281. 19s. 3d. in favour of the company, and amounting at the present time to 113,371. 17s. 6d., and but for the long period of dry weather this amount would have been considerably larger. The unusual continuance of dry weather, and the consequent want of water, was such as to render it impossible to crush and dress anything near the quantity of ore broken in the mine.

To prevent a recurrence of such a serious drawback, the directors have erected upon the floors a new and powerful steam-engine, which is arranged to work the crushing-mills and the jiggers whenever the water-power is deficient, and the supply of water at those periods will be reserved exclusively for the washing-floors. This engine will also be made available during any period of frost, which occasionally interferes with the supply of water. The company had already a steam-engine capable of drawing and pumping, but it was deemed useless to bring more stuff to surface than we had the means of crushing and dressing. The directors expect that the two steam-engines will now most effectually provide for any contingency connected with the supply of water at the mine. The directors, whilst insisting upon economy in every department of the mine, are still mindful of the necessity of keeping everything in good order and repair.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the company, on August 2 last, a proposal was made to dispose of that part of the company's set called Snaefell, but as that matter will come before the shareholders at the adjourned meeting this day, the directors will not make further reference to that subject in this report. The directors, taking advantage of the dry weather, have set to work two new trials, one on the Glen Roy lode, and the other a little way from Glen Roy, on a distant portion of the Snaefell lode; they believe these trials present favourable grounds to expect successful results. The continued richness of the lode in the Glen Roy, shows the absolute necessity of putting down Agnew's shaft, in order to drive therefrom south and meet the 110; this shaft is being put down with all speed, and will enable the company to lay open a large increase of reserves. On the whole, the directors heartily congratulate the shareholders on the prospects of the mine, the frequent discoveries and extensive reserves giving every reason to calculate upon a lasting continuance of prosperity. It will be observed that an error appears on the face of the accounts sent to the shareholders, by the words "liabilities" and "assets" being inserted at the head of the first account, and by the item of monthly labour cost being stated as 16,534. 6s. 11d., instead of 10,534. 6s. 11d. These are altogether errors of the printer, not being in the manuscript, but do not alter the correctness of the account.

Sept. 12.—Upon a review of our report for the half-yearly meeting, held in London on March 9, we are able to-day, without any very startling points, to state further favourable progress. The operations of the mine have been steadily and vigorously pushed forward, and with a result of which you are already aware. The south, or copper part of the mine has not been so energetically worked during the last six months; an advance in the price of lead and blende has made it more desirable that we should direct our main force to the north end of the mine. The deepest level we continue to drive south is the 190, which we expect has not more than 20 fms. further to go before reaching the productive ground. The next level above, the 165, has already penetrated it, and we have driven through about 5 fms. of good copper ground, with a lode in the end now worth 5 tons per fm. In the 155 we have driven through 10 fms. of ore-bearing ground, and have a lode in the end yielding 6 tons per fm. The 145 has, however, been a source of some disappointment, as it has not realised what it promised six months ago, and our copper returns have suffered in consequence. The history of the copper ground all along has been to find it in floors or beds, alternately good and poor; at present we have it healthier and better in the levels below, as already reported. We should observe that we are continuing to rise towards the corner shaft from the 100 and 90 fm. levels, and that both places are producing good ore. The driving of the 60 shaft, towards the corner shaft, has been successful. Within the last six months we have opened out some very valuable ground for lead and Jack, and there is every prospect of its continuance. We have stopped both in the rock and in the level, varying in value from 500. to 1000. We think very important, as it is in new and shallow ground, and may lead on to the corner shaft, now down at a distance of about 70 fms. ahead, to this level. In the deep and north end of the mine we have, in the 210, and close to the Welsh shaft, driven a cross-cut to the east lode, where, though large, it is unproductive. In this we are not disappointed, as we know from the levels above that the run of productive ground lies to the north, and is yet before us. The 200, 190, and 180 fm. levels have had invariably a large and productive lode, and have opened out a great deal of reserve ore ground, available for many years to come. The lode in the 200 and 180 is just now small, but has had good ore in it, and we expect to have it again immediately. In the 190 and the lode is 11 ft. wide, and we expect to have it again immediately. The 180 is 6 ft. wide, and the lode is 16 ft. wide, and has proved much more valuable than anticipated at the last meeting. In the roof of the level it has been, and still is, worth 2000. per fathom. We have also driven cross-cuts and intersected it in the 155, 145, and 130 fm. levels, in all of which it is proving itself to be a productive lode. The length of ground opened out on its course in the 155 is 20 fms., and throughout the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, averaging in value 600. per fm. We have delayed the driving this month, in order to sink a sump and communicate with the rise and slopes in the roof of the 165. In the 145 we have driven in all the east lode 10 fm.; and, though not so large as in the level below, it has been, on the whole, rich, and worth, so far as we have seen, 700. per fathom. The lode in the 130, only recently intersected, is in contact with and levelled by the slide; and, until driven sufficiently far north to be clear of the disordered ground, cannot be of much value. We have also commenced a cross-cut in the 120 for the same purpose. In this department of the mine alone we think it may be justly inferred, from the foregoing report, that our means and reserves of ore ground are not only great, but calculated to sustain the present produce of the mine for a very long time to come; and yet it is in other ground, north of the before-named ore ground, that our richest source of lead, and by far the most valuable part of the mine, exist. The discovery in the 110 north, made ten months ago, has more than fully justified what was said and expected of it. We there opened out 20 fms. of a rich lode, worth for the most part 1500. per fm., and the lode in the end, still penetrating into new ground, is now 4 ft. wide, and of equal value. The slopes in the roof of this level are as productive as ever, worth fully 2000. per fathom. At Dumbell's, directly above that part of the 110 east referred to, we have reached the 70, driven from the sump north and south about 3 fms. each way, and have a lode about about 6 ft. wide, worth on an average 700. per fm. There is very little doubt that as we get deeper, and approach the 110, we shall also get into still richer ground. Since the last meeting the sinking of Agnew's shaft below the old level has been resumed; and, not having been troubled with much water, our progress has been rapid. The shaft is now down 11 fms. The erection of a water-wheel here will be proceeded with at once, as this shaft will ultimately become the main artery of the extreme northern ground of the mine. A new 80-horse power steam-engine, intended as an auxiliary to the water-power on the washing-floors, is now set up, and ready for work. At Snaefell the new trial has proceeded, and we have driven east on the new lode 25 fms., but have only as yet met with small and detached stones of ore. The works recently commenced at Glen Roy, by order of the directors, are being proceeded with as fast as possible, but at this early stage we have nothing special to note respecting them.—RICHARD ROWE, JOHN KITTO.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him great pleasure once again to meet his brother shareholders, and to be able to congratulate them on the continued and increasing prosperity of their property. By the accounts already submitted to them, they would observe that, although the large sum of 68754. had been paid during the half-year as dividends, there remained a balance of 90281. 19s. 3d. on July 2 to the credit of the company, and, as a matter of course, that balance had since largely increased. A slight analysis of the accounts would be found exceedingly satisfactory. Taking the balance on July 2 and dividends paid during the previous six months, amounting together to 15,278. 19s. 3d., and deducting from this sum the balance on Jan. 1, 52681. 19s. 5d., it would be found that the company had in the six months made a profit of no less than 10,009. 19s. 10d. The accounts, however, were capable of more satisfactory explanation, the facts being that the average profit of the first three months were about 10000. per month, leaving 70000. as the profit of the last three months, of which, however, he might say about 30000. was the profit of the last month's working only. The shareholders would observe by the report that the directors had on the previous day declared a dividend of 10s. per share for the three months, or at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company. At the last general meeting, which was held in London, when a dividend of 5s. per share had been declared, a member of the company rather twitted the directors with not having carried out the promises put forward in the prospectus, to which the meeting would, perhaps, remember another member very energetically replied that he had taken shares in many companies on the faith of their prospectuses, but this was the only one that had performed its promise. Now, what were really the facts? Why, if he remembered rightly, the prospectus held out hopes of 12½ to 15 per cent.; but the dividend declared in June last was at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and the present one at the rate of 50 per cent. per annum—a result the most sanguine had not anticipated. In fact, the mine had borne out all that was promised, and he was happy to say, having so large an interest in it himself, a great deal more. He would also remind the meeting of the extraordinary drought of the season, by which the operations at the mine had been impeded to an immense extent. The directors had been taught a lesson by it, and, being fully determined not to be so caught again, had erected an engine for dressing the ore, fully capable of meeting such an emergency for the future. There was already an engine on the mine for drawing, and the company was now, therefore, to a certain extent, independent of the water-power. He was happy to say that every shilling connected with the engine was paid. At the last meeting he had explained to the shareholders the then peculiar state of the mine and the extraordinary discoveries anticipated, and, at the same time, strongly advised the shareholders not to part with any of their shares, but to await the result. His views had been somewhat poor-phoned at the time; but those who had been foolish enough to act contrary to his advice would scarcely be able to congratulate themselves on their discretion. He looked upon the Laxey Mines in a very different light to most mining companies. The immense amount of ore ground laid open, and the daily increase in the reserves, rendered the

shares of the company really valuable as an investment, and he knew many shareholders who were purchasing them purely as an investment for their families, such being the confidence in the inexhaustible riches of the mine. He would not detain them longer, but would at once move that the reports and accounts be adopted and passed.

The directors' and agents' reports and the Chairman's address were listened to by the meeting with evident satisfaction.

A SHAREHOLDER asked when the dividend was payable?—The CHAIRMAN: On the 27th inst., being fourteen days from yesterday, the day on which it was declared. Mr. MELLADREW, in seconding the motion, spoke of the gratification he felt, and the shareholders present must of necessity feel, on hearing the reports of the directors and agents. The greatest credit was due to them one and all for the satisfactory position in which their endeavours had placed the company.—The motion was carried unanimously, as also another ordering the reports of the directors and agents to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question before the meeting referred to the directors, when the meeting would be doing its duty if the next motion was other than a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and agents for the able and energetic manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company. He was a large shareholder himself, and had a right, therefore, to speak strongly. He knew that, although the directors had received no emolument other than their dividends from the company, they were untiring in their exertions for the benefit of all, and with what result the meeting had an opportunity of judging. Large dividends were strong facts, and carried pleasing conviction to shareholders.—Mr. Hirst having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said he had at all times done his utmost for the benefit of the company, and should continue to do so as long as he remained a director. He was determined that every matter connected with the company should be carried out systematically and fairly, or he would cease to have anything to do with it.

The other directors present having made a suitable reply, the meeting proceeded to determine which two of the board should retire, according to the regulations of the company. The election falling on Sir William Smith, Bart., and Mr. W. Beckwith, a ballot for re-election, the choice fell upon Sir William Smith, Bart., and Mr. Charles Cleaver, re-election of Mr. Beckwith. Mr. Beckwith held the position of treasurer and local secretary to the company; he was one of the old shareholders, and had been for many years a director, and he felt bound to say he agreed with them.—Several shareholders present expressed themselves in similar terms. Mr. BECKWITH said he thought they were quite right, and he bowed to the decision of the meeting.

Mr. MELLADREW believed that the appointment of auditors would next come under their consideration, and he thought it advisable that a company of this standing should have a professional auditor—it would tend to increase the confidence of the public in the undertaking.—Several shareholders having expressed a similar opinion, the CHAIRMAN said he quite agreed with Mr. Melladew; but one thing stood in the way—the services of a professional accountant.

Mr. MELLADREW said that there was something in having the appointment of auditors to such a company as Great Laxey; but if the sum stated in the articles was not sufficient, then the directors must loosen the purse-strings of the company, and he need not say for such a purpose they need fear no opposition on the part of the shareholders.

After some further conversation, in which many of the shareholders joined, it was agreed that Mr. Haining, of Douglas, accountant, and Mr. P. L. Garratt, a shareholder, should be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A conversation here arose respecting the expenses of the officers of the company attending the general meetings, and it eventually took the form of a resolution that the expenses of the directors, managers, and secretaries be paid when attending any general meeting of the company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having concluded the general business,

The meeting was made Special (being an adjournment of the extraordinary general meeting held at Douglas, on Aug. 2), for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors as to the steps taken by them for the disposal of the Snaefell set.

The directors' report was read, as follows:—The directors have now to report to the shareholders the result of the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of this company, held on Aug. 2, whereby the directors were authorised to dispose of the part of the company's set called Snaefell, for the purpose of forming a new company to work the same. It was then resolved that the Snaefell Company should consist of 30,000 shares, of 10. each, of which 10,000 shares, fully paid-up, be given to the Great Laxey Company, and 20,000 shares be disposed of to form the capital of the new company. The directors having given the subject their best consideration, deemed it right to let the shareholders in the Great Laxey Company have the first offer to take shares in the proposed new company, and accordingly addressed a circular to each shareholder, inviting them to apply for shares if they thought proper; this has resulted in applications from 49 shareholders for 1113 shares.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although no effort had been made to induce anyone to take shares, the movement had been so well responded to by the Great Laxey shareholders that over 7000 shares had been applied for. He thought they should limit the issue at first to 10,000 shares, as that would be ample to prove the mine. At present only the shareholders in Great Laxey had been allowed to subscribe, but he knew of great many outsiders who would put down their names immediately the list was opened to the general public.—The report having been adopted by the meeting, was ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Mr. NOBLE said, although success had so far attended their efforts, the directors were not obliged to the particular form in which the new company should be completed. He understood there was rather a prejudice against the company being formed in so many small shares. The 10. shares were fixed upon the recommendation of Capt. Rowe, at the last meeting, but if any shareholder would suggest to the meeting some other plan, the directors would, he was quite sure, give it earnest consideration.

Mr. THOMPSON said, that looking at the success that had attended the projection of the company, and that already over 7000 shares were applied for, and outsiders only waiting the opportunity to send in their applications, he thought it would be unwise to distrust the present arrangement, but that the new company should be completed at once.—It was ultimately resolved that the directors of the Great Laxey Company should be a provisional committee of the Snaefell Company. That on 10,000 shares be applied for they should be authorised to consider the company as formed, with power to dispose of all, or any of the remaining 10,000 shares, and that upon a deposit of 5s. per share being paid on 10,000 shares or upwards, they should proceed to allot the shares among the various applicants, and then call a meeting of the subscribers to elect directors, and complete the company.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then moved and carried, when the proceedings terminated.

FORTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gracechurch-street, on Wednesday, Mr. THOMAS GOOCH in the chair.

Mr. R. NICHOLAS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that 157. 12s. 8d. had been expended in the purchase of land, which consists of three town lots at the port of Geraldton, Champion Bay, suitable for the erection of stores; and also two mineral sections (about 170 acres), adjoining the mine, which, on the recommendation of Capt. Penberthy, were purchased from the Government, and, from the last advices received, appear likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as a shaft had been commenced on one of the sections, and the lode is described as very promising. The ore sold consisted of 458 tons of copper, which realised 6471. 7s. 9d.; and 232 tons of lead, 31361. 3s. 6d. A further quantity of copper ore, 121 tons, shipped via Sydney, has arrived, per *Liberator*, *Orwell*, and *Princess of Wales*, and the assay of the parcel by the *Liberator*, 74 tons, shows 17½ per cent. produce. In addition there was on March 31 last, awaiting shipment, 150 tons of copper ore from 18 to 20 per cent. produce, and 370 tons of lead ore of 10 to 12 per cent. produce, which, with the quantity since raised, will be shipped with all possible dispatch; and he does not think it probable that the company will have a considerable portion of these ore would ere this have come to hand. The account with the vendors for the balance of the unpaid purchase-money remains as stated in last report. On Capt. Penberthy's arrival in May, 1863, he found it necessary to sink a new shaft to the depth of 40 fathoms, which, according to last advices, was on the point of completion, and when finished, he considers the mine will be in excellent working condition, being well furnished with able miners, suitable machinery, and ample materials to develop its resources. The mining plant and stores of the company may be estimated at 40000. exclusive of the mineral properties.

The CHAIRMAN had little to add to the information contained in the report. It was satisfactory to observe that Capt. Penberthy's estimate, with regard to the new shaft, had been more than realised, having completed it within the period committed. He did not think there was anything about which shareholders could be justly dissatisfied, seeing that the total cost of the new shaft had been paid for out of the returns. The directors had every reason to believe that Capt. Penberthy was a most truthful and trustworthy man. Capt. Penberthy, in one report, says—

June 30.—In all my reports and letters I have dealt faithfully, and have kept back nothing; always reported the mine as it really was, and would not do otherwise on any account. I can with confidence state that the mine never stood in so good a position as at present, and we have every reason to believe that better days will so soon as the shaft I shall begin to sink the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 80 fm. level, and in doing so we shall sink through a great deal of ore ground, from the present appearance of the 40 fm. level.

The CHAIRMAN further stated that Capt. Penberthy had been very careful in obtaining all the appliances necessary for the mine, and economic development of the property, so as to bring it as speedily as possible to a state of profit. They had a good body of Cornish miners, and, therefore, there could be no question that at the next meeting the board would have a more favourable report to present to the shareholders. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. W. F. MOORE seconded the proposition.

Mr. WILKINSON was anxious to know if the vessels could run round from Swan River to Champion Bay at all seasons of the year?—Capt. BEAUFORT replied that there were some vessels which traded all the year round.—Mr. WILKINSON said it was important to know if there was any facility at Champion Bay for the large wool ships to the Indian and China markets, because there were greater facilities for getting up there, and regards fair winds, than round to Sydney?

The CHAIRMAN said if the company possessed smelting-works they could ship lead to India and China, and that the question of erecting them had not been set at rest by the board, but that as the lead ore was of so high a percentage—70 to 80 per cent.—it was doubtful whether it would be more profitable than sending it down to the ore home.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that there was no less than 100 tons of lead ore completed; this was very good ore, and less than 10 per cent. of the metal was found in grit or limestone.—The SECRETARY said they had no information upon that point. All they knew was, that when Captain Penberthy first went out he stated "that geologically the property could not be surpassed."

Mr. WILKINSON was exceedingly glad to find that the directors had secured some additional sections of mineral land.—The SECRETARY said that in one of his last letters referring to that subject, Captain Penberthy stated—

June 7.—New Section, 437: I have set to two men to sink a shaft 10 fathoms on the above, at 31. 15s. per fathom, the company finding materials. The lode at this point has a splendid appearance, quite indicative of copper and lead ore ground. After the above contract is finished, which will make 12 fms. on the surface, I purpose driving a shaft north-east and south-west on the course of the lode, which I have no doubt will bring us to some good ore ground.

Mr. WILKINSON did not think it was too much to say that the possession of those sections was as good as any dividend.

Mr. WILSON wished to know what arrangement had been made to pay the remainder

BRITISH MINES.

POWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, C. Merrett, G. Job, Sept. 19: Bottrill's Lode: In the 280, east of Bottrill's shaft, we are still under the influence of the cross-course; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, but unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 270 no lode has been taken down. We are sinking by the side of the lode to communicate with the 280 as soon as possible, in order to ventilate that level.—Trahan's Lode: In the 270, east of Bottrill's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work, but not sufficient to value.—Hawth's Lode: In the 180 east, west of Union shaft, we are driving north to cut the lode east of the cross-course. In the 190 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 100 per fathom. In the 200, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but not containing good branches of copper ore. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 6 in. wide, and worth 100 per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 200 west is divided by a horse of klfm; each part of the lode contains good stones of ore, and kindly for improvement.—North Lode: In the 60 and east, north of Pedler's shaft, the lode is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 east is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 80 per fathom. In the 30, west of winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 80 per fathom; this is a very promising lode, and kindly for improvement. The lode in the 20 west is 1½ ft. wide, occasionally producing good stones of copper ore; the ground on this lode is very easy for exploring.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholas, J. Cornish, Sept. 21: We are still sinking the engine-shaft below the 100 with the utmost dispatch, and the ground maintains the most favourable indications for the deposit of large quantities of lead ore at the next level—in fact, nothing can exceed the appearance of the strata in going down. We have not taken down the ore part of the lode in the 100 rise since our last report; this is being left standing to the west, its underlie being too great to rise on its course to communicate with the level above, the 50. We have to-day commenced a winze in the bottom of the level last named, to come down on the rise; each of these operations will be forced on as fast as practicable. The wide stop in the back of the 60 north is yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stop in the 100 south is yielding 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom, and each stop is looking equally well to continue up quite as productive. There is nothing new in any of the other workings. The tribute department is also looking quite as well as at any former occasion, and we may add the mine generally never looked better than at the present time, which will be fully confirmed by our next sampling.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—Wm. Doidge, Sept. 21: No. 1 North Lode: In the 40 west there is no alteration to notice. In the 40 cross-cut north, towards No. 2 north lode, the ground is more favourable, and good progress is being made. We commenced to rebuild the landing last Monday morning, and the masons hope to complete the same in the beginning of another week.

GAWTON.—Rowe, Sept. 17: Our principal operations are confined to sinking the engine-shaft, by twelve men, in which good progress is being made; the ground continues of a good description for the production of mineral. We hope to be at a sufficient depth to cross-cut towards the lode at the bottom of the old mine in about two months.

GOGGINAN.—Sept. 21: The lode in the 100, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 100 will produce 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. The lode in the 70, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 3 ft. wide, containing stones of ore. In the 60, or deep adit level, nothing of importance has been met with, but the ground looks favourable showing spots of ore in the joints occasionally. A pitch over the 160 is yielding 9 cwt. of ore per fathom.—Level Newydd: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, is 6 feet wide, yielding 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, east of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 9 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise over the deep adit level is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore.

GOLCH HILLS.—Sept. 21: The 60 has passed through the hard ground; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 7 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and looking likely to improve. The stopes over this level is being worked at 50s. per fm., producing 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There are about 3 tons 10 cwt. of lead on ground and surface.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Sept. 21: High level shaftmen are now engaged in cutting and dividing the shaft from the 45 to the 57 fm. level, also putting in a set of catches round the rod, below the deep adit. I have put a pair of men to clear out the 33, east of the above shaft. In the winze sinking below the 20, on the south lode, the lode has taken a greater underlie north than when we commenced to sink the winze, and if it continues the same it is the same lode we have in the 33 cross-cut south, and have resumed driving the east end. The lode in the present end looks more kindly. There is no alteration in the cross-cut, driving north-east of Ennor's shaft, in the 20; the same will apply to the winze sinking below this level, east of said shaft. I have put the men to cut a pit in the bottom of the new shaft, near the eastern boundary. No lode has been taken down in the deep driving east of the cross-cut in the deep adit level, during the past week. There is nothing further to notice since last report.

GREAT DEVON AND REDFORD.—J. Richards, Sept. 21: The 40, driving north, is extended 9 fms. from shaft. There is a decided improvement in the lode at the 30, driving west, the same being quite 3 ft. wide, and is composed of a quantity of mudiic, fluor-spar, prlan, with black and yellow copper ore. The result of the assay by Mr. Williams I enclose with this report (giving 30 per cent. produce), which I have no doubt will be received with satisfaction. There is nothing of any importance to report upon on any other part of the mine.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Craze, Sept. 21: In Stegan's shaft, where the lode has improved in appearance, the part that is being carried is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of lead ore, or 240 per fm.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. C. Cook, Sept. 20: The character of the ground in the adit level is much the same as for some time past, and we have not yet cut any other lodes. Now, that the price of blende is advanced, we can raise a few tons monthly at a good profit.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, J. George, Sept. 19: The ground in the north end is better for driving, and the lode more regular, being composed of gossan, fluor-spar, and, and is letting out plenty of water; the ground there is not so heavy as it has been. The lode in the south end is regular and well-defined, composed of fine gossan, prlan, &c.; here the water is on the increase; the men are making good progress in driving, and if the ground continues favourable, the end will get near the road this month. The masons have commenced building the smith's shop.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Sept. 21: Little has been done in any of the points in the 154 in the past week, as we have had to change one of the main rods. In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and mudiic. In the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some very good ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDEN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Sept. 17: The 75 fm. level cross-cut north, at Hill Brothers shaft, is looking exceedingly well; the water is issuing from the end with still greater force. We have small portions of dvan with the shaft, and the tenders are being forwarded to the office. The lode in the slope is larger. We have set the eastern slope to eight men, at 55s. per fm.; and the western slope to four men, at 50s. per fm. There are three pitches—two at 12s. and one at 13s. In 12, two at the 12, east of Buckley's shaft, and one at the 12, west of Derry shaft. We are managing the water very well at present, and the prospects going down were never better.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Petherick, J. Tredinnick, G. Hawden, Sept. 17: The elvan still continues in Harvey's engine-shaft, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 140, east of said shaft, is unproductive. No lode has been taken down in the 140 west since last report. We have completed the skip-road in Fielding's shaft, from the 140 to the 130, east of said shaft. The lode in the 130, driving east of said shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 120 to 150 per fm. for copper and tin. Offord's shaft is sunk to the 140. We shall at once commence a cross-cut south from the bottom of the said shaft, to prove whether the main part of the lode is in that direction. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 450 per fm. The lode in the 130, driving east of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 80 per fm. for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 130 west is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 110, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The same remark applies to the 110, east of said shaft. The lode in the 100, east of Mathew's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and looking very kindly. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 400 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 70, east of Mathew's shaft, is worth 100 per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 140 per fm. for tin and copper ore. The ground is favourable for driving in the 30 cross-cut, south of Walker's shaft. We shall put the steam-whim to draw from the 30 fathom level west, at Walker's shaft, on Monday next.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Sept. 22: Mitchell's Lode: Mitchell's flat-rod shaft is enlarged 9 fms. below the 27. The adit level is driving west of this shaft by three men, at 1½ to 2s. 6d. per fm. The lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 100 per fm. for tin. The lode is driving west by two men, at 1½ to 2s. 6d. per fm.; the lode will just pay for driving. At surface the masons have commenced building the bob-pit. The carpenters and smiths are engaged making preparations for fixing the flat-rods.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Sept. 20: The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the deep adit; the lode is still maintaining its size and value, which is 5 ft. wide, worth 300 per fm. The water is increasing in the shaft, but we are glad to say it does not hinder us from sinking. In the cross-cut north at the adit the ground is favourable for progress. At the 19, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing work for tin. The lode in the 100, east of the 19, driving west, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 100 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 400 per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The lode in the 70, east of Mathew's shaft, is worth 100 per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 140 per fm. for tin and copper ore. The ground is favourable for driving in the 30 cross-cut, south of Walker's shaft. We shall put the steam-whim to draw from the 30 fathom level west, at Walker's shaft, on Monday next.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Special Report.—John Hitchins, Thomas Foot, Sept. 17: The engine-shaft has been cut down and made good from surface to the adit level, or 40 fathoms deep, and is in every respect complete for the reception of the pit-work, which is on the mine. The shaft has also been sunk 9 fathoms under this level. At about 6 fathoms below the adit the lode was intersected, and produced some excellent quality grey, yellow, and malleable copper in the south wall. In getting deeper the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, became productive for tin, and has gradually improved up to a value of 300 per fathom for tin. There are about 5 ft. of lode standing in bottom of shaft, which will be taken down at once, and I have no doubt, from its very promising appearance, it will be found still more valuable. The ancients worked this lode above the adit for a considerable extent, but there is still a quantity of ground standing, which will pay well for taking away when stamping-power is ready to return it. The lode in Wheal Grylls, adjoining, has proved very productive home to your boundary, and the ends therefrom are all in good lodes for tin; and, therefore, taking into consideration the quantity of ground standing in the back of the adit, and the productiveness of the lode in Wheal Grylls home to your boundary, and the very great promise and productiveness of the lode at the shaft under the adit level, we have no hesitation in saying Grylls Wheal Florence is more a good investment than a speculation. The engine is nearly completed, and preparations are making for balance-bells and rods to shaft, and the surface works are progressing very favourably towards completion. The stamps are in a forward state, and will soon be completed, when good returns can and will be immediately made.

GUNNIS LAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, J. Rodda, Sept. 21: The cutting down of the engine-shaft is being got on with as fast as possible. Between the 10 and 24 the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 200 per fathom for tin. The lode in the 24 west is producing a little tin, and from the nature of the ground we expect an improvement shortly. Dart's stopes, in the back of this level, is worth 110, and Hillman's slope 130 per fm. Kellow's stopes, in back of the 12, is worth 1 ton of copper, and 70 per fm. for tin. Piper's stopes, in bottom of the same level, is worth 120 per fm. for tin. The stopes in bottom of the adit east are worth 200 per fm. for tin.—Tin Lode: In driving the deep adit level east we are opening up profitable ground for stoping. Nothing new in the cross-cut north from Crease's south lode. In shodding in the south part of the mine we have opened upon a strong masterly lode, from 4 to 5 ft. wide (which we believe to be Crease's south lode), producing tin in sufficient quantity to leave a good profit for breaking and stamping; we attach much importance to this discovery, as we believe this lode will continue to be a very productive one. We are pushing on in the dressing department, and shall get a good parcel of tin for our next sale. The late heavy rains have greatly hindered the masons; we are, however, doing all we can. The carpenters and smiths' shops are nearly up, and shall commence building the large engine-house to-morrow, and hope to complete it in about one month from this time.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, J. Ross, Sept. 21: The bottom levels are passing through tin ground that will work at 10s. tribute.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, Sept. 21: We took down the lode in Gwydyr stopes and middle level this week; it is still improving in the stopes. In middle level it is about 1 ft. wide, of spar, blende, and lead ore, worth of the latter 8 cwt. per fm. Gwydyr Liffon end is looking wetter than it has been, and more faces of lead. I have commenced clearing the shallow adit, but cannot see much of it yet. Since we commenced some of the men that worked there before have been enquiring if we intend to sink it.

HALENSHEADLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, Sept. 17: The engine-shaftmen are now engaged cutting elvan-plate at the deep adit level, and hope to complete the same in the coming week, after which we shall resume clearing up the engine-shaft below the 40. The 44 is now dry, and the water a little below the said level; we find several sinks in the bottom of this level, which are full of slime, and shall clear them up as soon as possible. The openings in bottom of this level are larger than in the levels above, with the lode larger than we have seen it heretofore. The lode in Hawden's shaft, sinking below the 33, on Read's lode, is 18 in. wide, and worth 40 per fm. for copper ore. No change to notice in the winze in bottom of the 33 during the past week; the same remark applies to Stone's and the eastern shafts. We have let two pitches in the past week in bottom of the 40, west of engine-shaft, on the north lode. We are still clearing up the footway shaft as fast as possible. The masons are now engaged building balance-bob stand. The engineers are busily engaged erecting the pumping-engine.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Sept. 17: The drift east in the vein at Scar Head has much improved, now worth ½ ton of ore per fm., and looks well for a further improvement. The stopes in the back is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. No change in either Scar Head or Trough levels.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Sept. 20: In the adit level west, on No. 3 lode, we are fairly through the cross-course, and have commenced to drive north on its course in search of the lode particular has taken place in the appearance or character of the lode in any part of the mine. The ground in the new eastern shaft, sinking below the 41 east, is moderately favourable for exploring; we shall shortly commence taking down the lode here. In the end driving north-east of this level the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, mudiic, and quartz, intermixed with ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 41 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mudiic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 120 per fathom. In the 30 east the ground is favourable for driving, carrying large stones of iron; the lode is composed of fluor-spar, mixed with mudiic, prlan, spar, and at times occasional stones of ore. In the cross-cut driving north in the 10 ground has a very congenial appearance, looking very promising, and in order to expedite the working of it, our plan, with an assistant, are engaged putting in air-roads and ram-road with this possible speed, and should the lode continue as good as it is at present, of which there is at this time no reason to doubt, it will very much increase our returns.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, Sept. 21: The winzemen in the 25 fathom level, east of western shaft, have been principally engaged during the past week in cutting tackle-plate, fixing tackle, &c., and stopping down the north part of the lode; consequently but little has been done in sinking the winze, where the lode is worth 500 per fathom, now down about 17 ft. below the level, and not 15 fms., as reported in last week's Journal. The 70, east from eastern shaft, is still looking kindly, producing good stones of ore occasionally, and letting out a quantity of water. No change in any other point of operation.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harper and Metherell, Sept. 17: Since our report of Thurs day last nothing particular has taken place in the appearance or character of the lode in any part of the mine. The ground in the new eastern shaft, sinking below the 41 east, is moderately favourable for exploring; we shall shortly commence taking down the lode here. In the end driving north-east of this level the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prlan, mudiic, and quartz, intermixed with ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 41 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of mudiic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 120 per fathom. In the 30 east the ground is favourable for driving, carrying large stones of iron; the lode is composed of fluor-spar, mixed with mudiic, prlan, spar, and at times occasional stones of ore. In the cross-cut driving north in the 10 ground has a very congenial appearance, looking very promising, and in order to expedite the working of it, our plan, with an assistant, are engaged putting in air-roads and ram-road with this possible speed, and should the lode continue as good as it is at present, of which there is at this time no reason to doubt, it will very much increase our returns.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, Sept. 17: Oulton's Shaft: We have finished cutting the pit at the 12, and shall commence driving east and west on the course of the lode on Monday next.—Petrie's Shaft: We have cut into the lode from 3 to 4 ft., and it is very promising, being composed of capel, peach, quartz, and stones of tin.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Sept. 17: Old Mine: In the 70 west end the lode is composed of mudiic and spots of copper ore.—Coombe: The ground in the adit end is a little more favourable for progress.

MERLEIGH.—T. Sanders, Sept. 21: In the 30, driving north, we have gone several fathoms through a good ore lode, but the forebrest is not so good at present, although producing a mixture of lead. The stopes in back of this level looks pretty well, and will produce 7 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 20, driving west on the new lode, we have a slight mixture of ore, but the lode is rather poor at present. In the stopes on the north and south branch we have a good mixture of ore, worth 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and likely to turn out well. The dressing, &c., is being pushed forward as fast as we possibly can.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 21: Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the 80 yard level north is producing good stones of lead, and is very promising. The cross-cut driving west from top of the rise is in congenial ground, and I am looking for an early improvement; the pitch in back of this level, north of No. 2 winze, is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The pitch in bottom of level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. We have cleared through the run in the 60 yard level, and are now preparing to sink a winze in bottom of same to come down upon the course of lead left in back of the 80.—William's Shaft: In the cross-cut, driving east of the 40 yard level, the ground consists of limestone of a very promising character for lead; the pitch in back of this level is worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the pitch in bottom of this level is worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Sept. 21: In the winze sinking below the 62 east we have a strong, hard, promising lode, letting out water freely, and producing ½ ton of grey ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 42 east is 5 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. Our workings here are now within a few feet of the bottom of the 32, and consequently our ore ground here is getting shor. The stopes on the north part of the lode, in the 32 east, are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.

NANT-Y-IAO.—J. Roach, Sept. 19: In the 20, west of engine-shaft, the ground is greatly altered for the better; lode 5 ft. wide, chiefly consisting of blende and lead ore, producing of the latter some 10 cwt. per fm. This is very promising. The stopes in bottom of the 10, over the above named level, now worth 150 per fm. for lead, and is also yielding 1 ton of solid blende; this part of the mine is improving fast. There is no alteration in any other bargain since my last report. The parcel of ore will be at Holywell on Wednesday next.

NETHER HEATH.—W. Vipond, Sept. 17: I believe we have cut the other cross vein. Our vein has much increased in size, and more kindly, but we only see it in the haze yet. We have not cut anything yet in the drift from the old shaft.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER.—Captains Skewis, Trevathan, and Symons, Sept. 21: Main lode—Hambley's shaft: The 48 fm. level, driving west, is in a beautiful elvan, lode 18 in. wide, and when last taken down worth 60 per fm. The men, at 50s. per fm. The lode in the 24 fm. level east, there is a little more water flowing from the end, which inclines us to think we are approaching the lode. The ground in the cross-cut east of the 24 fm. level west is hard and spare for driving; no lode as yet intersected. In the 12 west the lode is 8 in. wide, of a kindly appearance, but poor at present.—North Lode: The 48 fm. level east is producing good saving work for tin, which we shall be able to value in our next report. The lode in the 36 east is 6 in. wide, poor at present. The 12 fm. level east is worth 100 per fm.; Stacey's winze, in bottom of this level, is worth 120 per fathom. In the new shaft, sinking from surface on this end, we have reached the bottom of the elvan's workings, and the lode is worth 150 per fm. In James's shaft there is a large lode producing tin stones of tin.

NEW CORNISH.—Jas. Richards, Sept. 21: Latchley Consols: The 40 has been extended 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode proving of good size, 2½ ft. wide, composed of mudiic, capel, quartz, and a little ore. This drive has passed through a second shoot of ore, and for further proof of the same, this level (the 40) will be suspended for the present, to admit of a rise being put up in the back thereof, where the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 40, east and west of Sleep's winze, is worth on the average 3½ tons of ore per fathom. At the 20, east of the engine-shaft, the lode having become divided, a cross-cut has been driven north 9 ft. and south 9 ft. in the latter direction the main portion of the lode is again driving south, and is showing favourable appearances, capel, mudiic, quartz, and black oxide of copper, and is kindly. This drive has also passed through several fathoms of grey ground; a rise is, therefore, being put up in the back for further development thereof, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth full 3 tons of ore per fathom.—South Wheal Maria: The lode in the 82 fm. level cross-cut north is intersected and cut through. It is 3 ft. wide, composed of congenial capel, mudiic, quartz, and good stones of ore; and the water issues very strongly therefrom. The 82 has been driven east 6 ft. and west 6 ft. the lode maintaining its size and promising appearance. The 70 has been driven west 3 ft. only; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. This drive is suspended, and the men are now engaged stripping down the lode from wall to wall for a length of 14 fms., proving it to be 4 and 6 ft. wide, and worth 160, and 240 per fathom. Immediately on completion of taking down the lode, which will occupy six weeks, a winze will be sunk in the bottom of the 70, at a point about 15 fms. west of the engine-shaft, where the lode is worth 240 per fathom. A rise will also be put up in the back of this level for proving the lode in going up, and laying it open for stoping, where the lode is worth 180 per fathom. On the whole, the prospects may be said to be very good. The new grinder is finished, together with the whole of the other machinery, works admirably.

NEW EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Hitchins, J. Gifford, Sept. 19: On account of the dry weather, there is no water for the air-machine, and consequently not much has been done in the deep adit west for want of air, therefore there is no alteration to notice; this end will be resumed as soon as the water comes. In the new engine-shaft the men have worked regularly, and with good progress; it is now down perpendicular between 9 and 10 fms., and no water; it is so arranged as to cut the lode in the 30 fm. level. We still consider this a good adventure.

NEW LAXEY.—J. Horsley, Sept. 20: The lode in the shaft has improved a little this last week; we have another bunch of lead coming in the shaft again from the south end; the lode looks very kindly, and continues from 3 to 4 ft. wide. I expect to see good lead in the shaft again very soon; by all appearance the lode is worth about 1½ ton per fathom. The 60 end looks much the same this last week; the lode is still about 3 ft. wide, and continues strong and very kindly, with lead and jack mixed throughout the lode, worth about ½ ton per fm. I think the lead will get better soon, as the lode looks very kindly for making lead. The lead still continues in the bottom of the level.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, W. Mitchell, Sept. 21: Bickford's shaft is sunk 3½ fathoms below the 74; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 600 per fathom, and looks kindly for further improvement. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's, is 6 feet wide, worth 350 per fathom. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's, is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore, and looks kindly for an improvement. We have two stopes in back of the 67 west, each worth 120 per fathom. The lode in the 58 is 3 feet wide, producing a little tin and copper, but not to value. The stopes east and west of winze, west of Bickford's shaft, are each worth 200 per fathom. The lode in the 46 is at present small and unproductive.

NEW SOUTH CARADON.—R. Knapp, Sept. 22: We are making good progress in sinking our new engine-shaft in the south part of the mine, the ground in which is of a favourable character, and easy for progress, now down 7 fms. 3 ft. under the adit. In consequence of having recently intersected several branches in sinking this shaft, the water-wheel has had to be worked much faster to keep the water then is necessary for working the stamps at the same time, and in consequence stamping has been suspended. We have now decided on changing the pitwork, and are at present engaged in doing so, and hope by the end of the present week to get it completed, when we shall be able easily to drain the shaft, and work the stamps at the same time. There is ample power in the wheel, and sufficient water to work it for these combined operations. We purpose sinking this shaft 12 or 15 fms. under the adit before cross-cutting to the lodes, four of which have already been seen at the adit end near the surface, and are considered by practical men who have seen them to be lodes of great promise, and very favourably located in a good channel of soft and congenial ground. We expect to sink the engine-

shaft at the average rate of 4 to 5 fms. per month, so that the development of these lodes may be effected with comparative rapidity, and we think from their general character, and as far as yet seen, that at their next intersection—12 or 15 fms. under the adit, thought probably too shallow for much copper—tin may be found in paying quantities.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Sept. 21: The value of the 80 fm. level end, driving west of Carr's engine, is without change since last week, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the end very wet. The winze sinking below this level remains the same, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the new western shaft has improved in the same, worth a few days; we have a good branch of black and yellow copper ore in the bottom of the shaft at the present time, and there are strong indications of its further improvement as it goes down. We sampled 52 tons of ore yesterday, and are looking forward to increase our sampling next time, as there are more tributaries employed on the mine.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, Sept. 22: The stopes now engaged in cross-cutting the lode at the 88, in about 7 ft.; we find that the stopes now engaged is composed of fluor-spar, peach, and mudiic, with good copper ore, worth about 100 per fm.; we are still of opinion the more productive part is still further ahead. The lode in the 74, both east and west, remains without any material alteration, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 64 west is worth 100 per fm. The stopes, both east and west from No. 1 winze, in the bottom of the 52, are worth 80 per fm. The lode in the 40 west is improved since last week, worth 80 per fm., and promising a further improvement, having about 5 fms. more to drive to reach the cross-course. The lode in the 20 west is improving in its general character, with every prospect of producing toward the 40, west of the cross-course, where the lode is worth full 400 per fm. for the length of the winze, 9 ft. The stopes in the back of the 20 are worth for copper ore 80 per fm.; they being a new shoot of ore. The tribute department is yielding the usual quantities. We have the boiler in its place, and the masons have commenced building; we shall lose no time in getting it completed as fast as possible. Taking the whole into consideration, the mine at no former period looked better than at present.

NEW WHEAL ROSE.—J. Middleton, J. Hammett, Jan., Sept. 22: We are still driving south on the north and south of Barrow shaft, and are glad it has improved much this last week, both in size and appearance. The ground is easier, and letting down more water.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Sept. 21: The bottom east is worth 50 per fm. for blende; this is some fathoms deeper than we had seen blende in 160, quantities before. The lode in the back of the 20 is the same in value for both blende and blende. The lode in the new engine-shaft has again improved, and produces occasional stones of lead. We sample next week 50 tons of blende, and soon afterwards a operations should have sampled on Saturday next.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, Sept. 22: The great caunter lode, in the south-east part of the winze sinking below the 10, still produces nearly solid ore 6 ft. thick. I have taken the men from the adit cross-cut to enlarge the dressing-floor, so as to provide for the increasing quantity of ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Sept. 21: Setting Report: Saturday being our pay and setting day, we set the following bargains:—The 35 fm. level to level east of King's shaft by six men, at 120 per fm.; the same level to drive west of said shaft by four men, at 100 per fathom. There is no change to notice in this level since last report. The 60 fm. level to drive east of this shaft on the south lode by four men, at 70 per fm.; the lode here is getting very regular and producing stones of ore. The 60 to drive east of Bennett's on the main lode by four men, at 80 per fm., producing stones of ore. The 30 fm. level to drive west of cross-cut on the north lode of this shaft by two men, at 80 per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south at the 50 fm. level at King's shaft by six men, at 70 per fm. The 50 fm. level to drive west of the above cross-cut, on the south lode, by one man and one boy, at 70 per fm., producing stones of ore. The 50 fm. level to drive east of said cross-cut by three men and three boys, at 70 per fathom, lode worth 200 per fm. A stopes in the back of this level, 3 fms. behind the end, by four men, at 40 per fm.; lode worth full 120 per fm. You will perceive that this point of operation is looking very promising, and in order to expedite the working of it, our plan, with an assistant, are engaged putting in air-roads and ram-road with this possible speed, and should the lode continue as good as it is at present, of which there is at this time no reason to doubt, it will very much increase our returns.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Pope, Jun., Sept. 20: The south lode, in the deep adit, east of Thomas's shaft, is without change to notice. The north lode, in the shallow adit, east of Vivian's shaft, is 15 in. wide, saving work for tin. The caunter lode, in the shallow adit, north of Vivian's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin—a very kindly lode. In the same level south no lode has been taken down. The ground by the side of the lode is not so hard as it has been, which I consider to be a favourable indication of an improvement in the lode. The lode in the jump-shaft, is without change to notice. We have not met with the lode in the Wheal Gifford shaft; and being of the opinion that it is further east, we have put the men to drive eastward on a branch about 6 feet behind the end. This branch is 2 feet wide, producing a little ore.

NORTH MINERA.—Sept. 21: The ground in the 40 west is rather harder than when last reported on, and is producing occasional stones of lead ore.

NORTH SIEPHERDS.—T. Richards, Sept. 17: Yesterday I was underground in this mine, and am glad to observe that in the 20 fm. level end, driving east and west, the lode is not underlying near so much as it did where it entered the shaft, as well as where the lode was cut in the 15 cross-cut. The 20 end is extended east of engine-shaft 15 fms. in a lode varying from 1 to 2 ft. wide, containing a little quartz and lead; I consider good for driving, and the lode underlies 2½ ft. in a fathom. The 20 end is extended west of shaft 13 fms.; the last 6 fms. in a promising lode for silver-lead ore, composed of congenial quartz, carbonate of iron, mudiic, lead, and blende; it is likely that this level will soon reach a richer lode; the lode underlies 2 ft. The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. under the 20, and at present we can sink about 3 ft. per week.

NORTH SIEPHERDS.—H. Bennett, Sept. 21: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 20; the ground at the engine-shaft is of a light blue kilas. In the 20 end, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and has a better appearance than for a long time past, composed chiefly of fluor-spar. In the 20 end, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 foot 6 inches wide, composed of soft spar and lead; I consider the lode in this end to be a good lode and of great promise, it never looked well in all the driving of the 20 as at present, and as we extend west our lode is improving, I consider our western ground to be a very important piece of mining property. At the adit shaft, sinking below the surface, the ground is changed for the better, and the men are making very fair progress in sinking.

NORTH TREKERRY.—R. Pryor, John Tregony, T. Jenkin, Sept. 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is without change since last report on. The lode in the 100, east of Treddier's shaft, is worth 250 per fathom, and the ground easy for driving, which is a good indication. The lode in the level, west of the

The shaft, by six men, at 81. lbs. per fathom; worth 131. per fathom. The 30, driving the engine-shaft, by two men, at 79 cwt., at 71. worth 161. per fathom. The slope in back of the 20, by six men, at 61. per fathom; at 31. per 100 sacks. The slope east of the shaft, in back of the 10, by four men and two boys, at 31. five per 100 sacks. We have communicated the winze sinking below the deep adit level, east of the engine-shaft, to the 10, and set the ends of the winze to stoop by six men, at 31. per 100 sacks.—Venable's Shaft: The slope in back of the deep adit, east of the shaft, by nine men, at 31. 5s. per 100 sacks. The middle adit level to drive east of Venable's shaft, by six men, at 31. 5s. per fathom; worth 121. per fathom. The above stopes are all good as they can be reported.

WEST WHEAL AVALON.—H. Hard, Sept. 22 : During the past week I am driving the north adit level upon the course of the lode we have initiated since our cross-course; the lode is not quite so large as it has been, now about 3 ft. wide, with an increasing appearance, being composed of spar, prlan, mndic, and peach, with spots of copper ore and blende, a promising lode. I weighed off a small parcel of copper ore on Monday last at Calstock Quay sold to Messrs. Richards & Glasbrook 26 tons 9 cwts.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Sept. 21 : South Lode : Taylor's sumpmen are making good progress in cutting tip-plate below the 78. In the 75 east and west the men are level west of the 75, which will yield very richly towards the lode. The lode in the 65 fm. level west is a fine, well defined one. It yields highly the lode, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The stope over the back of the 65 east is yielding little or nothing. The stope in back of the 59 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is promising for improvement. North Lode : In the 65, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 16 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The two stipes over the back of the 65 are each yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have sampled to-day (computed) 100 tons of better quality ore than the last.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Sonthey, Sept. 21 : Gundry's engine-shaft, sinking below the adit level, is down about 9 fms.; the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mndic, and a little tin ; the water and ground soil favourable for sinking. Good prospect for the future. At present the work is slow. Carpenter, pitmen, surface men are getting on satisfactory with rods, lifts, and sheaves. The 154 south of the lode is 1½ ft. wide, chiefly fluscon. In the 90, west of Windstow, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, composed of spar, and occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 60, west of croc-cut, is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 100, east of the western shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, showing a better appearance than for some time past.—Dobree's Lode : In the 90 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, mndic, and stones of ore. The stone of lead is white, like Hinchliffe loam. On Sept. 20 : Saturday last being our day of trial, the following bargains were set :—The 55 east, 4 ft. 10s. per fathom; lode 2¼ ft. wide, worth 1¼ ton of ore per fm., and showing every indication of improvement. In the 96 west the lode is being deamed for 4 fathoms in length, to take down the lode by six men, at 41. 10s. per solid fathom; lode 8 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fathom, worth 25s. or over—a strong and masterly lode. The 84 east to drive by four men, at 41. per fm.; lode in present end small, being in an unproductive place of ground, nor do we expect any alteration from 4 to 5 fathoms, where there is a cross-course which, in the level above, produced ore to the east. A stipe in bottom of the 84, east of Cocking's shaft, was driven up to the top of the mine, and yielded for this depth, 6 fathoms, 6 tons per fm., or 35s. The 72 east by four men, 4 ft. 10s. per fm.; lode improved, now full 8 ft. wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fm., and showing every indication to increase. This end is full 50 fathoms in advance of any level in the mine, and in whole ground to surface. The 48 to drive east by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; this level is designed to prove the lode east above the 72, and also for ventilation. A pitch in back of the 94 east by two men, at 9s. in 11. tribute. Cook's engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. below the 96; lode under the cross-course full 7 ft. wide, and no north wall, of precisely the same character as seen in the 96 west before meeting with the ore crease, and containing considerable quantities of iron pyrites, and much more of strong mudstone. We shall bear at the usual time of sampling about 120 tons of ore, and can see the value for the future. On the whole, we can affirm that the mine looks much better than at any period since our commencing operations.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Sept. 17 : The lode in the different stipes throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity of ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 17 : The lode in the 120 west is large, and producing stamping work; we like the appearance of the lode much better; it is partaking of precisely the same character as the lode did in the upper levels, and we hope again to strip away the waste rock, until such time as there is a good lode, and we hope against winter and next week to have commenced raising the 100, when we will report its value. The lode in the 100 east is large, and worth 8s. per fm. The stipe east of shaft, above the 100, is worth 121. per fm. The stipe west of shaft, above the 100, is worth 25s. per fathom; and that to the east of winze, above the same level, is worth 10f. per fm. In the 90 east we have discovered the lode on the north side; we are in it about 2 feet, and not yet through it, therefore we cannot at present state its value, but so far as seen it is producing some splendid work for tin; as soon as the lode is cut through we will give you its true value. The lode in the stipe above the 90, east of shaft, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom, is communicating with the rise from the level below. The 84, driving west of shaft, is worth 25s. per fm. There is no change in the men being at surface assisting the carpenters, &c. We have held the winze below the 80 east, consequently this will have laid open some good tin ground. The stipe above the 80 west is worth at least 26f. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 80 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth from 15s. to 18s. per fm. The lode in the 66 west is 3 ft. wide, yielding tiny work, worth 10f. per fm.

— G. B. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 22 : We are getting on very well with our dressing, and we shall have a good parcel to sell on Wednesday next.

WHEAL KILBYN'S ROSE, Oct. 22 : In our different points of operation there is no alteration during the past week.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, Sept. 20 : The lode in the 85, east and west, is large, and worth about 5f. per fathom for lead. In the 75 cross-cut south we have an increase of water, and I expect soon to cut the main part of the lode. This is an important point, inasmuch as over it, in the 65, the lode was in places worth 20f. per fm. The south part of the lode, going east from behind the shaft, is large, and letting out a quantity of water. This part is all standing smuth of the 75 and 85 fathom levels. In the 65 west the lode yields saving work for lead, and in the cross-cut in this level, to cut and send down the 60, east of shaft, is communicating with the rise from 2 to 3 feet east, and of a promising character. No change in any other part since our starting the 82, west of this shaft, the lode is at present disordered by a gossan, and not to value. In the 54 cross-cut north the ground is a little easier for driving.—New Staff, Fryor's Lode : In the 65, driving east of this shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10f. per fm. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is not quite so good as when last reported, now 3¾ ft. wide, and worth for tin 20f. per fm. We believe this to be but a temporary falling off. In the 54, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8f. per fathom. The stipe above the 54, driving west of shaft, has been no lode taken down during the week. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 8f. per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin 12f. per fm. The winzesinking below this level is communicated to the rise below; this has given us good ventilation, and will enable us to set more tribute ground in one or both levels, if required. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 5f. per fm. In the winze sinking below ditto the lode is worth for tin 8f. per fm.; and in the new shaft above this level, 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8f. per fm. There is no change in the 24, east of shaft, and the 24, driving west of shaft, is still yielding 2 ditto to the 20, and good progress in the new shaft sinking below the 10, and will, we believe, ere long be in the course of the month. Our tribute department yields its usual quantity of tin.

WHEAL MARGEY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Sept. 22 : We cannot report any change at Wellesley's shaft, or the ends both east and west of it—not producing enough ore to value. At American shaft the lode is worth 12f. per fathom for length of shaft (12 f.). In the 132 west the lode is rather split, and not producing so much ore. The stope in the back is worth 6f. per fathom. No. 1 stope in back east is improved, and worth 20f. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 12f. per fathom. In the 122 east the lode is producing 12f. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 12f. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 12f. per fathom. No. 3 ditto is worth 8f. per fathom. No. 4 ditto is worth 12f. per fathom. No. 5 ditto is worth 4f. per fathom. In the 110 east the lode is poor. The stope in the back is worth 6f. per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is poor. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 4f. per fathom. No. 3 ditto is worth 10f. per fathom. In the 100 west the lode is worth 4f. per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 7f. per fathom. No. 2 ditto is worth 8f. per fathom. No other change noticed.

— J. Andrews, Sept. 19 : The sinking of Carter's shaft is progressing much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 45, east of Carter's shaft, is small, but the ground is easier for driving, and should continue as favourable, I think we may calculate to get under the tin ground gone down in the 35 in six or seven weeks from present time. There is not much change in the 35, west of cross-cut, on No. 3 lode, as the men have been in the early part of the week putting in tram-road. We continue to make rapid progress in driving the 35 fm. level cross-cut south. The tribute department is without change. We weighed off on Friday and Saturday last, at Charlestown and Truro Smelting Houses, three mailings of tin—No. 1, 9 tons 3 cwts. 0 gr. 11 lbs., realising £697. ss. 11d., the produce of two months' raising.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cook, Sept. 17 : We are making about our usual progress in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now about 4¼ fms. below the 40; the part of the lode being sunk on is very small, and it is evident that the part goes off to the north side of the shaft, in the 40, is the leading or principal part; the granite is a little harder, but not less favourable for sinking, the cleavage being better. I find that the heads or joints in the granite are getting fierer, which is a good indication.

WHEAL TREMAINE.—S. Mansfield, Sept. 19 : The water here is further increased in the cross-towards Treva-lode, and strongly mineralised. The lode in the 145 west is 3 in. wide, composed of fluscon, spar, and mndic, with spots of tin; in the same level the lode is 2 ft. wide, disordered and mixed with kilias; the stipe in back of the same level is worth 3s. per fm. In the 138 east Allen's branch is declined and small; the men are now engaged cross-cutting south, and we think another branch will be cut in that direction. The winze sinking under the same level east, on Allen's branches, is yielding spots of tin. In the 123 east we are now engaged cross-cutting south in search of more branch. The stipes in bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14f. per fm. One engine shafte is yielding low-price tinstuff. The stipes in the back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14f. per fm. In the 103, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is yielding low price tinstuff; the stipes in back of same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 8f. per fm. The 123 cross-cut, south or the old engine-shaft, is suspended for the present, and the men put to cross-cut south in the 103 towards Wallia's lode; this is within 15 fms. of the Hayle-road, and was a very productive lode in the shallow level, we calculate 16 to 20 fms. driving will intersect the same.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, Sept. 22 : The water-course for the stamps is completed, and the bed of tin ground at junction of the kllas and granitic strata, 36 feet thick, and opened on for 200 fms. in length; it will produce 20 lbs. of tin to the wheel-pie.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.—There is very little activity in the Market; but with a light stock and a falling off in the demand the operations of the local producers are not so profitable as in the previous week. The price of No. 1 and No. 2 pig-iron at \$76 to \$77, and No. 3 at \$75 to \$76. Foundry coal, Scotch pig is quiet at \$76 to \$77, ex ship; for boiler-plate there is less enquiry, but prices are unchanged, and in many cases iron generally there is less activity noticeable, but not much variation in price. The sale of pig-iron is unusually light. The stoppage of much of the annual settlements, in connection with increased demands of holders of pig-iron, has caused consumers to purchase more sparingly than for several of the preceding weeks. Of iron being very much reduced, holders are very anxious to dispose of their stock at once. The price of No. 1 and No. 2 pig-iron is quoted at \$73 to \$75 per cash in ninety days' time. Anthracite, \$70 to \$75 in different makes of force, and \$75 to \$80 for No. 1 and 2 foundry. In charcoal there is

been sales of 300 tons, at \$50 per ton, cash, for Lake Superior forge; also sales aggregating several hundred tons Hanging Rock, \$50 per ton, cash. Copper is quiet, without alteration in price or demand. Coal: The trade is almost at a standstill, owing to the difference in the prices of buyers and sellers, and there is very little doing, except to fill orders; and prices are unsettled and drooping. The markets East continue very dull, and prices there are nominal.—United States Railroad and Mining Register.

Last week, when there appeared even a very faint hope of a cessation of hostilities in America, there was a talk of a good rise in tin, and business in tin mines became brisk and improving. This week, the Federal successes have rendered affairs more complicated than ever, and the prospects of peace less hopeful and distant. That the miner watches the struggle with some interest may well be supposed, when we state that since the war commenced tin has fallen 20¢ per ton, and there can be little doubt a great rise would take place immediately there appeared any certain prospect of peace. The Americans were always our best customers, and to mines raising, or capable of raising, 50 to 100 tons per month, every rise of 5¢ per ton would be of the utmost importance. The copper market has been dull under the influence of dear money, but we are told the smelters will have a very short supply of ore and regulus from Chili during the coming three or four months, and that afterwards the imports can only be the production of the mines there for the time, as all the accumulated stocks of ore and regulus have been shipped off. This is a satisfactory matter for the English miner, since the cry of the smelters has been for three years past, "Look at the heavy stock of Chili ores!" We are aware there is at present a heavy quantity of Chili copper held here and in France, but this will soon be reduced, in all probability, through a better demand for copper generally; and this stock does not press upon the smelters, as others have to hold it. Altogether, with cheaper money, we may look for a better copper market.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET, since our last, we cannot report any great change; on the whole, there has not been quite so much business doing, nor have prices generally been so well sustained. East Grenville shares leave off 7½ to 7½, without having experienced much fluctuation; the 55 west has come into tin worth 40¢ per fathom. The 65 west is worth 15¢ per fathom. Carn Camborne shares have fluctuated from 33s. to 31s., and leave off 33s. to 35s. Great Wheal Vor shares rose on Wednesday to 35, but suddenly dropped after the dividend was declared, and leave off 30 to 31. The accounts at the meeting showed a balance of 5337½, and a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared. Wheal Grenville shares are not quite so firm at 7½ to 7½. Clifford Amalgamated, 30½ to 31½; Cook's Kitchen, 14 to 15; East Basset, 66 to 68. East Caradon shares have been flat, but leave off a little better at 27 to 27½. East Carn Brea, 7½ to 7½. East Lovell shares flat at 8½ to 8½. East Rosewarne, 2½ to 3½. East Russell shares have been firmer, at 4½ to 5. Gribbler and St. Aubyn, 9 to 10; Great Busy, 2 to 2½; Great Laxey, 15 to 16; Great South Tolgus, 2½ to 2½; Great Wheal Fortune, 8 to 9; Grylls Wheal Florence, 2½ to 3; Hallenbeagle, 3½ to 3½; Hingston Down, 4 to 4½, and enquired for. Kelly Bray, 7s. to 9s.; Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; New Rosewarne, 10½ to 11½; North Rosekar, 22 to 23; North Trekerby, 2½ to 3½. North Chiverton, 2 to 2½; the prospects here are reported very favourably upon. New Wheal Martha, 20s. to 25s.; Pendennis, 3 to 3½; Providence Mines, 38 to 40; Redmoor, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; South Condarrow, 28s. to 30s. South Grenville shares have been in good demand, at 11s. to 13s. St. Ives Consols, 23 to 25; Stray Park, 22½ to 25; Tincroft, 18½ to 18½; Trevelyan Consols, 6½ to 7½. West Basset, 8½ to 9; at the meeting the accounts showed a credit balance of 927½, and no dividend was declared. Prince of Wales, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. West Caradon, 9½ to 10; the mine has been inspected by Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath, and Capt. Brown, and their reports state that the mine is poor, especially in the bottom levels. In consequence of the poverty of Pryor's lode, and the absence of favourable indications, Capt. C. Thomas recommends stopping this part of the mine, and sinking Hallett's shaft, for the double purpose of getting another level on Menadue lode, and for communicating with the 60 ft. level, coming west on Vivian's south lode, &c.; also driving the 92 cross-cut to intersect Clymo's lode and Jope's lode. The western part of the mine is wholly unexplored on these lodes, and there are good chances of success. The engine-shaft is also to be sunk to the 175, and a cross-cut driven to Vivian's and Allen's lodes, as at this junction in South Caradon a good course of ore was met with. To work the mine on this plan will incur a loss of about 350¢ per month. West Seton, 210 to 215; Wheal Buller, 18 to 20; at the meeting a call of 2½ per share was made. West Chiverton, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Chiverton, 6½ to 7. Wheal Crebhor shares have been in request, at 42s. to 43s.; the mine is reported to have greatly improved, and important points coming off. Wheal Margaret, 8 to 9; Wheal Mary Ann, 15 to 16; Wheal Seton, 210 to 215; Wheal Union, 2½ to 3; Wheal Unity, 4s. to 5s. Devon Great Consols, 580 to 600; at a meeting of directors, on Friday, a dividend of 10¢ per share (10,240¢), arising from profits made from ores sampled in May and June last, was declared, leaving 27,221½ 5s. 10d. in hand.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 67, 69, 68; East Grenville, 7½; Great Wheal Vor, 33, 34, 35, 33, 32½, 30½; Grenville, 7½; Devon Great Consols, 590, 586½; Hingston Down, 4½; West Seton, 212, 215; Wheal Seton, 211. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10½; Port Phillip, 1½; Yudanamutana, 2½, 2½; Kapunda, 1; Australian, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Don Pedro, 4½; St. John del Rey, 39, 37½, 38, 37½; Mariquita, 1½; Montes Aures, 2; Alamillo, 1½; Vallazasca, 1½, 1½.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4506 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,871½ 17s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 190½ 16s.; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 4½ 12s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 254 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Aug. 1894	4924	1215 10	5½	4 9 0	15s. 8d.	£78 7 6
" 19	3704	122 11 0	6½	4 18 0	15s. 8½	78 10 0
Sept. 1	2837	122 12 0	6½	5 8 0	16 3	81 6 6
" 8	2093	124 6 0	6½	5 5 0	16 4	81 12 0
" 22	4506	130 16 0	5½	4 12 6	16 5	82 1 6

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 4½, and in the price per ton of ore 3s. 6d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 10,240¢, being 10¢ per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ore sampled in the months of May and June last. After payment of same, there remains in hand a balance of 27,221½ 5s. 10d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the West Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the two months showed a credit balance of 725½. The profit on the two months' working was 351½. A dividend of 384½ (11. 10s. per share) was declared, and 341½ carried to credit of next account. The report was encouraging, the new shaft, especially below the 130, having a very promising appearance.

At the Great Wheal Vor United (quarterly) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Noakes in the chair), the accounts made up to the present time showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 5337½. A dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared, leaving 2845½ to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The details in another column.

At Great Laxey Mining Company half-yearly meeting, held at Douglas, on Sept. 14 (Mr. G. W. Dumbell in the chair), the accounts to July 2 showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 9028½ 19s. 3d., out of which the directors had declared a dividend of 6250½ (10s. per share). The details of the meeting, with the several reports read, will be found in another column. We learn that the new engine was set to work the day after the meeting, in the presence of several of the shareholders, and was found to answer all that could be desired. The floors are literally choked with ore.

At East Great Work general meeting, on Wednesday (Lord H. Gordon in the chair), the accounts showed—Amount in arrears, on 2433 shares taken, 1470½ 10s.; and amount to call on same shares, 4846½. The directors' report stated that the most important discovery has been made in the mine, and that they had instructed Captain J. Vivian to inspect and report on the present prospects. They (the directors) would also like to see all the unallocated shares placed, as the necessary calls for placing the mine in a paying state would then fall lighter upon the present shareholders individually. Capt. J. Vivian reported that a 40-inch cylinder engine had been erected, and the engine-shaft sunk to the 10, under an adit 14 fathoms deep; although no lode in the shaft, there were several in its immediate neighbourhood, which can be easily intersected by short cross-cuts in the 10; one of the upper lodes of Godolphin had been intersected by a short cross-cut, and the lode opened on south-east and north-west 22 fathoms; in this distance the lode is of much the same character, being about 4 feet wide, composed principally of quartz and occasional stones of copper, tin, and molybdenum. In opening on this lode, one of the East Great Work lodes had been opened on, but not sufficiently to be clear of the lode; it was, however, producing some good stocks of copper ore. A shaft has been sunk about 40 fathoms west of this point, where some copper ore has been discovered, and is already about 14½ fathoms broken. The most important point at the present time is the sinking of the engine-shaft; and as the water will, in all probability, increase, large pitwork should be at once provided, as well as additional engine-power, as the present engine cannot be depended on to keep the water below the 50. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Maine said that it was the opinion of several of his friends that the cost of management ought to be considerably curtailed,

and that he should move the special resolutions of which he had given notice. After some discussion Mr. Hoggood stated that he did not consider the directors could accept any compromise, the matter before them being the acceptance or rejection of the accounts. The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put, and 301 voted for, and 125 against, their adoption. The directors retired, and on their return Mr. Dupas stated that it was not only his, but the wish of the whole of the directors, that the cost should be curtailed as much as possible; they, therefore, had agreed that, until the mine should be in a position to return 5 per cent. they would not draw more than 4000. per annum, 1800. to be drawn by the directors, and 2500. by the managing director. Mr. Maine said that he would readily agree to this proposition, and withdrew the resolutions of which he had given notice. Lord H. Gordon, Capt. F. Corner, Dr. Laurence, and Mr. Dupas were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. J. Hollow and R. Roberts were re-elected auditors, at 5½. per annum each. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At West Basset Mine two-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in the hands of treasurers of 927½ 7s. 1d., and the proceeds of sales of ore (4660½ 1s. 8d.) not at maturity, amounting together to 5587½ 8s. 9d., applicable for the general purposes of the adventure. The agent concludes his report of the mine by stating "that the tribute pitches are turning out tolerably well. It is rather early to say with certainty how much we shall sample on the 27th inst., but I believe it will exceed the quantity (259 tons) sampled last by 100 tons or more."

At the Nangiles Mine meeting, on Sept. 14, the accounts for the four months, ending with the costs for July, showed a debit balance of 1650½ 18s. 1d. A call of 1½ per share was made. The report stated that there were two pitches working on tin in the 46 ft. level at 10s. 6d. and 13s. 4d. tribute. There were also four men sinking a winze below the 56 ft. level at 12½ per ft., lode worth 20¢ per fathom. There were 49 men on tutwork, 4 on copper tribute, and 5 on tin tribute.

At the Wheal Harriet meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Alexander in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 190½. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. At the North Buller Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. McCallan in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending with costs for June showed a debit balance of 457 4s. 2d. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. The report of the agents stated that although up to this time they had not met with that success that might be expected, yet in looking at the immense piece of unexplored ground still before them, south of the 100 ft. level, cross-cut towards East Basset, in which they were certain there were more lodes to be intersected, they strongly recommended the continuance of the present mode of working; and looking at the rich locality in which they were situated, they had every reason to believe that they will meet with something good that would pay the adventurers for their outlay.

At the Great Caradon Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending with costs for July showed a credit balance of 281 4s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. The report of the agent stated that everything was being done to facilitate the necessary operations at this mine as fast as possible.

At Wheal Emily Henrietta meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the last two months showed a loss of 420½ 15s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. Daw and Harris say—"In the past two months we have contained all the ground south, and have discovered three lodes, but they will not show their size or quality until they get deeper into the rock. We intend sinking a shaft on the lode nearest the present workings, which is 100 ft. south of the engine."

At Spear Moor Mine meeting, on Sept. 17, the accounts to the end of June showed a debit balance of 382½ 7s. 6d. Capt. Bennetts and Ellis say—"We reported at our last meeting that this shaft would be communicated to the 40 in about three months. It was down to that point about the time, but the ground in the 40 is not quite expended, in consequence of the air being bad, which prevented us from having it driven with a sufficient number of men. Still, we hope this will be accomplished in a few days, when we shall at once increase our number of men in the tin ground opened in the 40 and levels above, at which time our sales of tin will increase. We have 4 tons of tin for sale, but not credited in this account. We have 57 men and 7 boys employed on tutwork and tribute; tribute averaging 15s. 4d. in 1½."

At the Cape Copper Mining Company board meeting, on Wednesday, the directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share, out of the profits made for the year ending December 31, 1863.

At the Fortune Copper Mining Company of Western Australia (second annual) meeting (Mr. T. Gooch in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Bearis Tin Streaming Company (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. John Walker in the chair), the offer of Senior Morrells, to commute the rent for a royalty of 1-12th of the gross produce was accepted, and the directors, in their discretion, were authorised to prosecute the works at the Corpio Mine and at the Bearis Mines, as recommended by Capt. Bray. The meeting was adjourned, with the view of making such financial arrangements as may be necessary with the view of acting upon the views expressed by Capt. Bray. Details in another column.

THE TIN TRADE.—We are favoured by Mr. L. Th. Van Houten, of Rotterdam, with the official return by the Dutch Board of Trade of the import and export of tin from Holland during July and the seven months ending July:—

	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.
	July.	Month.	Seven months.	Month.	Seven months.	Month.
From Java	210	Not	3298	Not	3458	5111
" England	15	given	147	given	220	184
" Other countries	..	separately	..	separately	..	..
Total tons	225	214	3445	1818	3778	5295

COAL MARKET.—On Monday only 21 ships arrived, principally steamers, the demand was active, and a complete clearance effected at last week's prices for all kinds of coal. Best house coal, 21s. to 23s.; second, 19s. to 20s.; Hartley's, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 16s. per ton.—On Wednesday 32 ships arrived. The increased quantity of house coal was taken off at Monday's prices. Hartley's were in less demand, but no change in quotations.—On Friday, 55 ships having come forward, the supply of house coal was more considerable, and the business done was at a reduction of 3d. per ton on Wednesday's prices. Hartley's continued dull at the extreme prices lately quoted. Hetton Wallsend, 21s.; Haswell Wallsend, 21s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Brad-dy's Hetton Wallsend, 20s.; Eden Main, 19s. 9d.; Hugh Hall Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Heton Lyons Wallsend, 19s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s.; West Hartley, 20s.: 8 cargoes unsold; 140 ships at sea.

THE BRISTOL COAL FIELD.—At the British Association Mr. Handel Cossham read a paper "On the Coal Trade of the Northern Bristol Coal Field," in which he estimated the coal within reach on the northern, or smallest portion of the Bristol coal field, after allowing for faults, waste, &c., to be 740,000,000 tons. The quantity to be worked on the Somersetshire side is roughly estimated at 100,000,000 tons. The probable duration of the Bristol coal field is 1700 years at the present rate of production. The quantity at present raised in this district is about 1,000,000 tons, or one-eighth of the total quantity raised in the United Kingdom, and there is no doubt that the Bristol coal field is capable of affording a much greater yield than it now produces, provided more capital and skill are brought to bear on it. The estimated number of men and boys employed in the collieries of Bristol is 3750. About 150 tons of coal are raised to every male employed, or only half the average yield of the country per head. It is thought, however, that by better management the quantity per head raised may be increased to at least 200 tons. The advance of wages in this district during the last 15 years has been from 20 to 25 per cent. Hence the condition of the working men here has vastly improved, though much has yet to be done to improve their morale. The number of accidents in the district during the last ten years has been one killed for every 100,000 tons of coal raised, or 26 per cent. below the average of the whole country.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—In another column will be found the details of the quarterly general meeting, at which a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared, and a balance carried forward of 2845½. The development of this property continues to be so eminently successful as fully to justify the committee of management in "heartily congratulating the shareholders upon the possession of a property, the prospects of which fore-shadow its value to be unequalled by any other tin mine in Cornwall." It will be observed that the Chairman, referring to the value of the reserves of ore in the mine, with his characteristic caution, objected to commit himself to any statement, but mentioned that the reserves were very considerable, and that two years of the present returns would not exhaust them. A member of the committee, however, upon the testimony of accredited authorities, stated the reserves to be worth at least 140,000¢; but their actual value, based upon the safest calculations, is estimated at from 180,000¢ to 200,000¢.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR.—In my last letter I stated that from the 22d inst. to the end of the month we should have wind and rains. I must, however, modify this a little, as although the winds will be strong at intervals, to all appearance the weather will only be of a changeable character. The phenomenon is too strong for extraordinary rough weather.

26, Throgmorton-street, Sept. 23.

GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,

Author of the "Climate of England."

THE RAILWAY THROUGH THE ALPS.—This scheme is progressing, and is likely to be attended with a success commensurate with its magnitude. There are at present in Switzerland three gentlemen representing the board of directors of the Central European Railway Company, viz.—Mr. Cave, Sheriff of London and Middlesex; Mr. Walford, a director of the Financial Corporation; and Mr. J. W. Maclean, of Manchester.

They went out to inaugurate the commencement of the works. The object of the line, as is known, is to connect the lines running from Ostend and Rotterdam to Basle with the Lombard and Italian systems, and thereby shortening the overland route to India by about 400 miles, or 60 hours, and making England independent of France, by affording a rail route through Belgium and Switzerland, neutral countries in the event of a European war.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing as Messrs. STOCK AND CO., SILVER-LEAD SMELTERS, at PENCLAWDD, in the county of GLAMORGANSHIRE, has been DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT, as far as regards Mr. Jesse Hall, who has disposed of his interest to Mr. Francis Pryor, of Claremont, Redruth, Cornwall. The business, however, will be carried on as heretofore, under the firm of Stock and Co.—Dated September, 1864.

MINING ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MINING ENGINEER, to PROCEED forthwith to AMERICA, to EXPLORE and REPORT on an AURIFEROUS and SILVER DISTRICT. Terms for a first-class man will be liberal. His absence from England would probably not exceed five or six months.—Address, with testimonials and particulars as to previous employment, Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austininfriars, London.

A PRACTICAL MINING and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, of 25 years' experience at home and foreign, and who speaks Spanish and Italian fluently, is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT, at home or abroad; or would UNDERTAKE the SURVEY and INSPECTION of ANY MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, "B," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SILVER MINES IN MEXICO.—WANTED, EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, to EXTEND the WORKING of these MINES, to be repaid £2000 per annum, exclusive of interest. The proprietors will give exceedingly liberal terms, satisfactory security, and will pay the passage out to Mexico to a really bona fide person, so as to enable him to satisfy himself upon every point previous to advancing the money.—Further particulars will be forwarded to principals or their solicitors upon application to Mr. J. M. ELIOTT, accountant, 1, New Brown-street, Manchester.

TO SPECULATORS, MINING AGENTS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an excellent IRON ORE SETT, inexhaustible quantity, &c.; 2½ pence grant, easy transit.—For further particulars, apply to "Z. Z." Post-office, Exeter, Devon.

TO ROPE MAKERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, the ENTIRE PLANT (or any part) of a ROPE MAKER (machinery patent), premises being required for other purposes, and the business declined.—Apply to "W. W." Post-office, Plymouth.

RAMSAY'S GAREFIELD COKE.—CONSUMERS OF BEST COKE may be SUPPLIED with a FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE, by applying to Mr. G. H. RAMSAY, Garefield Colliery Offices, 22, Broad Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne. September 21, 1864.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that, at a MEETING of the directors, held this day, it was resolved:—That a further DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, out of the profits made for the year ending 31st December, 1863, be now declared PAYABLE on the 10th of October next, and that the transfer books be closed from the 3d October to the 10th October, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec. 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., September 21, 1864.

KILCROHANE and GURTKAKILLA SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company from the COUNTRY must be sent in on or before TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at Twelve o'clock. By order, J. NIGHTINGALE, Sec. pro tem. Offices, 16, Ludgate-street, London.

PALFREYMAN and CLARK, PRACTICAL ENGINEERS, are PREPARED to MAKE DRAWINGS and UNDERTAKE the EXECUTION of LOCOMOTIVES and STATIONARY ENGINES for IRONWORKS, MINES, &c., and MACHINERY in GENERAL. They will also superintend the execution of orders in this country for abroad.—4, Corporation-street, Manchester.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 16th September.				
Iale of Man Mining Company	100	£25 2 6	2502 6	A. Eytan.
Sold on the 19th September.				
Nanty	55	14 16 6	792 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 22d September.				
Mount Pleasant	14	0 6	84	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Hendrie Ucha	13	4 6	58 2	A. Eytan.
Bryngwyn	10	14 8 6	148 6	ditto
Caeconroy	8½	15 0 0	127 5	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyffryn	14	13 13 6	186 2	ditto

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 14th September.				
Gt. Wh. Vor Utd.	50	6 2 8	314 0	—
Wheal Norris	9 3 0 11	65 0 0	595 1 4	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	1 8 0 14	52 15 0	74 3 7	Daubuz & Co.

COPPER ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 20th September.				
Farys	155	£6 0 0	930 0	Mona Co.
ditto	155	6 0 0	930 0	ditto
Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Lewis, on the 21st September.				
Knockmahon (ex "Bridget")	105	4 7 0	493 5	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	105	4 10 0	420 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled Sept. 7, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 22.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	132	£6 12 0	Hingston Down	97	£3 0 6
ditto	125	5 14 0	ditto	93	2 13 6
ditto	123	5 2 6	ditto	88	2 11 6
ditto	122	5 8 6	ditto	72	2 8 6
ditto	119	5 1 0	ditto	62	8 18 6
ditto	117	5 9 6	ditto	63	4 13 0
ditto	116	5 9 0	New Wheal Martha	85	1 19 0
ditto	115	5 2 0	ditto	82	2 1 6
ditto	110	6 4 6	ditto	65	2 1 6
ditto	108	5 9 6	ditto	64	2 14 0
ditto	101	4 14 0	ditto	63	1 15 0
ditto	100	6 15 0	ditto	64	2 8 6
ditto	98	4 17 0	ditto	62	4 11 6
ditto	87	2 10 6	Marke Valley	95	2 15 6
ditto	86	1 12 0	ditto	87	2 10 0
ditto	84	4 11 0	ditto	84	2 15 6
ditto	79	3 16 6	ditto	83	3 2 6
ditto	72	3 16 6	ditto	36	6 13 6
ditto	50	14 11 6	ditto	25	1 16 6
ditto	45	13 5 6	ditto	24	2 8 6
ditto	41	2 3 6	Bedford United	103	5 2 0
ditto	35	2 9 6	ditto	85	6 5 6
ditto	14	3 14 0	East Russell	64	5 1 6
ditto	11	3 14 0	ditto	49	3 6 6
East Caradon	99	4 10 6	ditto	25	11 12 6
ditto	91	5 0 6	Wheal Friendship	66	9 1 6
ditto	88	4 7 6	ditto	61	3 4 6
ditto	86	5 3 6	Wheal Emma	62	2 3 6
ditto	54	7 16 6	ditto	40	4 14 6
ditto	50	7 17 6	Furston	30	3 2 6
ditto	35	13 5 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.				
Devon Great Cons.	2078	£11 005 6 6	Bedford United	180

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

SPECIAL REPORTS.—Mr. Jehu Hitchens, who has been through Cornwall of late, has made several special reports, and we give the substance of those relating to Wheal Crebor, Grylls Wheel Florence, and Prince of Wales. At CREBOR, the 95 east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and is now within 2 or 3 fms of reaching the ore ground worth 40¢ per fathom in the winze below the 84. The 96 west is worth 25¢ per fathom, and a strong masterly lode, 8 feet wide. Cock's shaft is down 5 fathoms below the 96; the lode is precisely similar to what it was in the 96 west before coming into the ore. The next sampling will be 120 tons, and the returns increased for the future. The chief points here to look for is a course of ore in the shaft and the 96 east.—**PRINCE OF WALES:** The lode in the 30, east of the cross-course, is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and occasional stones of grey, black, and yellow copper ore—very kindly. The western end is 6 feet wide, yielding good stones of yellow and grey ore. Both ends he describes as very kindly for copper, in very congenial ground, and not far off and parallel with the Hingston Down lode.—**GRYLLS WHEEL FLORENCE:** The shaft is down 9 fathoms below the deep adit (40 fathoms); the lode when intersected had excellent quality grey, yellow, and malleable copper ore in the south wall. In getting deeper the lode became 5 feet wider, productive for tin, and gradually improved to the value of 30¢ per fathom. In the bottom of this shaft there is 5 ft. of lode standing, which when taken down, he thinks, will prove still more valuable. He adds, taking into consideration the quantity of ground standing in the back of the adit, and the productiveness of the lode in Wheal Grylls, home to the boundary of Grylls Wheel Florence, and the richness of the lode in the shaft, he has no hesitation in saying this mine is more a good investment than a speculation. The stamps are in a forward state, and when completed good returns will be made.

WHEEL HOPE.—According to the report, lead is coming into the bottom ends. The 85 east and west are now worth 5¢ per fathom each. In the 75 cross-cut south, to which we referred last week, there is an increase of water, leading to the expectation of soon meeting with the main part of the lode.

CARN CAMBORNE was first introduced to the public in Mr. J. Y. Watson's "Cornish Notes," published in 1861. It is in the richest district in Cornwall, surrounded by Dolcoath, Stray Park, Camborne Vean, &c. The manager is Capt. Secombe, of East Caradon. We have always had the highest opinion of the mine, and have no doubt that ere long it will make a great property.

EAST CARADON.—The points to come off shortly are very important, and we are sanguine that the south lode will be cut rich in the 80.

CENTRAL MINERA.—We hope shortly to have something good here. The shares are neglected, but will probably command a high price some day.

EAST GRENVILLE.—The 55 west coming into tin worth 40¢ per fm., is a new feature altogether in this mine, and as this end must be much nearer to Grenville than any of the others, it is important for this mine also. The 75 has not yet come into ore, but may do so any day.

QUOTATIONS.—In the Mining Market shares are quoted "ex div." immediately after a dividend has been declared. On the Stock Exchange no alteration is made until after the "account" succeeding a dividend. For instance, a dividend was declared at Great Wheal Vor on Wednesday, and on Thursday our quotations would be ex div., and continue to be the amount of dividend less than the Stock Exchange quotations till the 30th. The daily quotations in the morning papers, generally, are the close market prices of the day, made up to 3 o'clock, and may generally be relied upon, though in some papers occasionally mines not in the market get surreptitiously inserted, and, being quoted at prices far beyond the real value, the public are deceived.

NEW BORING MACHINE.—In explaining some of the more important articles in the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society Exhibition, Mr. Sydney Hodges referred to Mr. Hosking's machine for boring rocks, so as to lessen manual labour in this direction. The following was the account given by the inventor of the machine:—This machine may be made with either one or two borers, and these so arranged that they can be adjusted to bore in any direction, either horizontally, perpendicularly, or at any angle that may be required. A reference to the model will show its adaptation for boring in quarries, tunnels, adits, shafts, &c. It is arranged that the borer can be taken out of the hole for changing without altering the angle or position of the machine. The model is not provided with a fly-wheel, but this must be applied in practice, and will thereby insure a uniform and steady motion, also preventing the continuous shocks perceptible in the model.

CANDLES AND TALLOW FOR MINES.—Candles and tallow enter so largely into the consumption and cost of Cornish mines, that a few figures respecting the quantities consumed, and their value, may be interesting to our readers. It is calculated that about 8000 dozen pounds of candles per week are used in the mines of Cornwall alone, taking no account whatever of the large consumption in private houses. This would make an annual consumption of about 600,000 lbs. of tallow every year; and the total value of candles used for mining purposes would, at an average of 5s. 3d. per dozen pounds, represent an expenditure of about 13,000¢ for candles alone. Tallow has for some time past been pretty steady, at from 40s. to 44s. per cwt. A week or two ago, before the recent beautiful showers, the higher price was fully maintained, but just now 42s. is the ruling price. The largest manufacturer of candles in this county is, probably, the firm of Messrs. Higgin and Son, Penzance, who turn out an exceedingly good article at 5s. 3d. per dozen lbs. delivered; and they will allow no reduction whatever on this price, as they state that a good article cannot be sold at a lower rate. This firm probably turns out 2000 dozen lbs. per week; but there are also other very large manufacturers of this article—viz., Messrs. J. B. Read and Co., Penryn; Messrs. Trewey and Co., Redruth; Mr. Charles Gately, Truro; Messrs. Robinson and Co., Liskeard; and other well-known firms. Of course the article of cotton enters very largely into the manufacture of candles. Prior to the American war it was as low as 1½¢ per lb., but now it cannot be obtained under 1s. 3d. Various substitutes, such as jute, &c., have been tried, but have failed to answer the purpose. The largest direct importers of tallow into this county are, we believe, the Messrs. Bolitho, of Penzance; but supplies are mostly drawn from London and other ports. We are aware that contracts have been entered into with many of the large mines—Wheal Seton and others—at 4s. 11d. per dozen lbs.; but we are assured by parties "well up" in the trade that the lowest price article is by no means the cheapest, and that the health of the miner is frequently affected by the deleterious compounds used in the manufacture of the commoner kinds. This surely ought to have some weight in the choice of an article for the working miner has to pay. The Plymouth price is, we believe, 5s. 6d. per dozen pounds.—*West Briton.*

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

This Association is now PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH MINING AND MINING SHARES. All information can be obtained at the temporary offices of the Association.
EDWARD JAMES GIBBS, Manager and Secretary.
Offices, No. 32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINING FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
GENTLEMEN.—As was agreed at our last meeting, I have been into Finlshire to inspect some collieries near Mostyn, and my report is now on the table. It is for you to decide whether or not the project brought before us should be accepted or not.

We find three classes of shareholders who come to us. There is, first, the man who, depending upon our management of his funds, resolves to obtain the bi-monthly dividends that we shall be enabled to give. This is the shareholder that we welcome, for we are unfettered with his funds, and can appropriate them to the very best advantage. I am sure that such a one will never regret his investment. Then we have, secondly, the man who has invested by himself in mining stock, who feels that with our facility of information and judgment we can do better with his stock and his funds than he alone could. We are heartily glad to meet fairly shareholders of this class, and feel confident he will reap a larger return than by holding his shares single handed. Many of this class are now coming to us, and not only those who have had misfortune in their speculations, but some who have done very well, and have gathered a far higher rate of interest than any investment except mining could afford them. Then, thirdly, we have the unfortunate investor, who is encumbered with worthless stock, and seeks our shares instead of his rubbish. I could not tell you the number of these applicants. Unfortunately, we are only able to give pity to these, and cheer them up with prospects of brighter days yet. Many are unable to join us, as their spare money is required for calls. I am cheered by the approval of our association by such men as these; they one and all wish that we had started when they commenced mining, and they would then have received dividends instead of being oppressed with calls.

I now come to another subject, and one to which we must give our best attention. I refer to the bringing before the public of sound, legitimate, and promising mining property. You are most of you aware that very many mines have been brought to us to launch publicly. At present we have selected three, and I feel the utmost confidence in bringing them before you. Foremost among these stands the Old Combemartin Mine. I speak boldly, and I am sure that the result will bear me out, when I say there is no piece of mineral ground in the kingdom, at present unwrought, that can vie with this as an investment. Our history speaks plainly, even centuries back, of the untold riches of the valley we are about to work. In the time of the Edwards and the Henrys, and in those of our good Queen Elizabeth, Combemartin gave out its silver and lead, and we find several silver cups still kept as relics in many ancient families, which by their inscriptions tell us that the metal they were produced from came from this mine. The Lord Mayor has, I believe, a cup with such an inscription. The last record we have of the working of this mine was about 1846. At this working no less than £60,000 worth of lead was returned, and some of the ore realised £70 per ton. There were courses of ore seen in the mine worth from £100 to £500 per fathom. Perhaps you will think that all the ore was taken from the mine; but I will give you my reasons for differing from that opinion.

1.—The ore made rich up to a cross-course, and even in some places into the cross-course. Here, doubtless, a heavy took place; but the cross-course was never driven on to find the lode on the other side. Gentlemen, it remains for us to find the ore on that other side. Were would the princely dividends from the Devon Great Consols and the many thousands of pounds of dues to the Duke of Bedford have come from had they only stopped at their cross-course, and not have explored the riches only a few fathoms heaved from their regular course?

2.—There is a lode in this mine called the Gorwell lode. This was only seen in the 27 fms. level, and there it was rich. It remains for us to cut this lode at every level down to the present bottom of the mine, viz., the 106 fms. level.

3.—The western ground is still untried, and even the former captain has such an opinion of this that he has told he would be anxious to take shares in a good company, to see this tried.

4.—At the former workings of this mine they erected smelting-works, and smelted their own ore. This has ever been proved to be a loss to mining companies attempting it. Smelters and miners should be good friends; but they are very bad partners.

5.—In sinking Vivian's shaft to the 106 fms. level, the old company only drove the 27 and 87 fms. levels; and these both were good levels. The ground between these two is left for us to explore. Besides this important fact, when sinking the shaft they passed through a valuable lode, about 50 fms. deep, and this was never driven upon. One of our first points, when we have drained this mine, will be to drive on this lode, and then put out cross-cuts to meet it at the other levels.

6.—When the old company worked this mine they also worked the present North Devon Mine. It resulted in a failure. From the same levels discarded by the company I speak of, the present company is turning out good profits, and they have a future which is as full of promise as that of any mine that I know of.

Gentlemen, I hope I have said enough and pointed out plainly to you the great promise of this mine. I wish some of you had been with me when I personally went over this ground. You would have been more convinced of its value than by any words of mine. Many old men, whose years are now nearly past, delighted to tell me of its former riches; and deep were the sighs of these when they thought of the pity it was stopped. Several able men offered to take pitches at 3s. 4d. in £1, when the mine was drained to the 27 fms. level.

Gentlemen, I can but add, in conclusion, my firm opinion that we have in Old Combemartin Mine one of the best lead mines in this kingdom.

Time forbids me now to tell of the prospects of the two other enterprises we are about to bring before the public. I can only say I have given to each my best attention, and I think the investing public will thank us one day for our selection.

In bringing my remarks for this week to a close, I must add that everything looks exceedingly promising, and it is my opinion that we have no shareholder who will not be agreeably surprised at the lucrativeness of his investment.

EDWARD JAMES GIBBS.
Offices, No. 32, Walbrook, London, E.C., Sept. 21, 1864.

THE ISLE OF MAN SLATE QUARRY AND GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital £160,000, in 160,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit on application 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment.
No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and an interval of not less than six months between each call.
A less number than 100 shares will not be allotted.

DIRECTORS.
Capt. R. J. MARSH, R.N., Cottage Mona, Ramsey—CHAIRMAN.
Capt. EWEN CAMERON, Glenfahua House, Peel.
SAMUEL BROADBENT, Esq., Bibaloe, Onchan, near Douglas.
JOSEPH HIGGINS, Esq., Feveril-terrace, Peel.
LESLIE LOCKHART, Esq., H.M. Customs, Peel.
Capt. G. RUSSELL, 103, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London.
JOHN MORGAN, Esq., Wainham Lodge, Shrewsbury.

(With power to add to their number.)
MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Henry Johnson, Esq., Norfolk House, St. John's, Isle of Man.
BANKERS.—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Shrewsbury.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY.—C. Hicks, Esq., Shrewsbury.
REGISTERED OFFICE.—MARKET CHAMBERS, SHREWSBURY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working a most extensive and valuable mineral property, called the Glenrusher and Dalby Slate and Slates Quarries, situated in the parish of Patrick, in the southern district of the Isle of Man.

The property on which the quarries are situated consists of 6906 acres, nearly the whole of which is proved to be composed of slate rock, equal in quality to any produced from the best quarries in Wales.

This immense property, which it is believed is the largest slate sett in the kingdom, and likely to become one of the most valuable, is held under a lease from the Crown for the term of 21 years, at a reduced royalty of 1-16th, of which term 19½ years are unexpired.

A large sum of money has been spent in opening out and proving the value of the property, not only at the principal quarries at Glenrusher, but also on about 20 different parts of the sett, and the results have proved "as stated in the report of Capt. John Francis, of Penryn, North Wales, under whose direction and advice these trials were made" "that almost the whole grant of 7000 acres is composed of slate-rock, and capable of having from eight to ten different quarries opened upon it."

The machinery and plant are very valuable, consisting of water-wheels, sawing mills and cutting machines, tramways, dressing sheds, offices, smiths and carpenters' shops, machine house, and other buildings; and there are several cottages erected, with a dining room and other conveniences for the accommodation of the quarrymen.

The sett has been inspected by Capt. John Francis, as before stated, and by Mr. W. R. Williams, of Dolgelly, mining engineer, Capt. Thomas and Robert Williams, of Coed-north, Denbighshire, and several other practical men, all of whom speak thereof in the highest terms.

The colour of the slate is a fine dark blue; the grain close and compact, the texture good, the lamination fine and silky, and the cleavage very good and straight.

There is also a very promising vein of green slate, which Capt. Francis recommends should be proved by driving a level into the rock, and if it turn out as well as anticipated will prove a very good green quarry.

In addition to the slate there are several veins or reefs of auriferous quartz traversing a portion of the sett, near to the Foxdale district, which it is believed will prove a valuable acquisition to the company. Portions of the quartz have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of London; Mr. Samuelson, of Liverpool; and other public assayers, with results varying from 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. to 5 dwts. of fine gold to the ton of quartz; and from the report of Mr. W. R. Williams there is every reason to expect most profitable results.

The quarries are about three miles from the shipping port of Peel, but when the projected railway from Douglas to Peel is completed they will be within a mile and a half of the intended station at Kirkpatrick, to connect them with which a loop-line will doubtless soon be formed.

Only £30,000 of the capital remains to be allotted.
Specimens of the slate may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained at the offices of Messrs. LITTLE, RIDLEY, and BARNWELL, solicitors, Brown's-buildings, Liverpool; or at the registered office, where the original reports and map of the quarries may be inspected.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the Isle of Man Slate Quarry and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me; to pay the deposit, allotment, and calls thereon, and to become a member of the company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Profession or business (if any).....
Place of business (if any).....
Date.....

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN,
via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY AND REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

Notices to Correspondents.

CREASE'S BORING-MACHINE.—As your correspondent, "Miner," seems interested in Mr. Crease's boring-machine, I must request him to apply to me, either personally or by letter, and I shall be most happy to render him every information in my power; and, should he wish, I would advise him to make enquiry there, both of Mr. Gill and Mr. Crease, the patentees. In the meantime, I am quite sure it will be highly satisfactory efficient.—W. G. GARD: East Gwinn Lake and South Bedford Mines, Sept. 22.

BORING BY MACHINERY.—Seeing that Mr. Crease was awarded the first-class silver medal for his Boring Machine at Falmouth, I have anxiously waited to see what the result has been as regards the rate of boring, size of bit, &c., and, more particularly, the power that is required to bore 1 inch a minute in hard ground. No doubt this will come under the notice of some one who has seen the trial made, and that such necessary particulars will be communicated for general information. I can scarcely believe that in hard ground it will bore holes faster than a good miner will tap them.—However, I am quite open to conviction.—X. X. X.: 11, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

SIL.—Will some one of your readers kindly inform me what percentage of silver in combination with lead will the Government allow to be worked in a lead mine, and will the Government allow a silver mine to be worked in the British Isles? If so, on what conditions?—N. F.

GAS COMPANIES WITHOUT PARLIAMENTARY POWERS.—"J. O. H." (Exeter).—There can be no doubt that the Commissioners have power to sanction the breaking up of the streets for the purposes of public lighting, and no legal questions are likely to arise if ordinary care be exercised; but the fact that the Commissioners have given their sanction will not avail as an answer to third parties, who are prejudiced, unless the company have an Act of Parliament. There are many small gas companies working without an Act of Parliament, but we do not recollect the localities in which they are situated. In the case in question, the Commissioners are undoubtedly over-cautious in withholding their sanction.

ANALYSIS OF THE SUN.—Great stress has been laid upon Messrs. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's success in analysing the sun, but I would ask whether there is any means of ascertaining that the whole of the colour observed in the spectrum comes direct from the flame, and does not include that derived from any floating particles in the atmosphere between the flame and the instrument? Unless this has been thoroughly ascertained, there is nothing to prove that the sun has been analysed at all.—C. J.

LUNDSY GRANITE COMPANY.—May I ask, through the Journal, for information as to this company; the state of their quarry, their present contracts (if any), and their prospects; and, also, how it was that they seem to have lost the contract for a supply of granite for the Thames Embankment, to the value of 100,000¢, (as stated in the original prospectus of the company), of which, however, we now hear nothing more?—A SUBSCRIBER.

CROCKETT SLATE COMPANY.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the affairs of the Crockett Company may be viewed at all hopefully, or are they, like most of the other new slate companies, hopeless or unpromising? If so, why, and from what causes—the badness of the quarry, or bad management, or both?—A SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT MORWEN SLATE COMPANY.—Not having seen any reply to Mr. Barritt's letter on this subject (himself a director), which appeared in the Journal of Sept. 10, nor in "Englishman's" letter, to which Mr. Barritt refers, are we, the shareholders, to conclude that those letters are unanswered?—H.

SLATE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—Will you, with your usual courtesy, permit me to thank "An Englishman" for his hints and suggestions respecting the intended inspection of this quarry; and to say, as regards the inspection, they will be attended to, as there is now no doubt but that the quarry will be inspected, so many shareholders have consented thereto. "An Englishman" will be glad to learn that the directors of the quarry have given their consent, and instructed their engineer, Mr. Fuller, to give every facility to the inspector. It is to be hoped that the nature of the rocks in which we are operating will prove more favourable to the formation of slates than "An Englishman" thinks. However, we shall be in a position to judge of this after we have had the report of the inspector.—H. HASTINGS, M.D.: Cheltenham.

SLATE MOUNTAIN COMPANY.—By a circular forwarded me last week, I learn that an annual meeting has been held (of which I had no notice) to make another call; but I should like to see a balance-sheet of the expenses already incurred before paying further. As I know that others besides myself are anything but satisfied with the conducting of the affairs of the company, it would only be a prudent course for the officials to publish in the Journal a full statement of their financial position and prospects. This course would at least tend to allay very uneasy feelings. One matter seems to call for explanation—the names of two gentlemen, to whom we may have looked with confidence (Lord Gordon and Mr. Hopgood) have been withdrawn from the direction.—E. B.

QUARRIES AND QUARRYING.—Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to correct a few errors made by Mr. S. Jenkins, in the Journal of Sept. 10. Mr. Jenkins says of Craig Hiriath Quarry that "the capabilities of the place are not known"; this is an error, for Liangynog slates are known over many of the counties of England. He, I believe, was right when saying "the great inconveniences and expense arising from the means of transit." Two gentlemen are the number of the company working it now, or, if Capt. Ironmonger has anything to do with it, three—which, however, he has not. Capt. Ironmonger is, I believe, proprietor of part or whole of the estate. Can Mr. Jenkins say how often they pay at the Gribbin and Glanrafon Quarries? I should like Mr. Jenkins to enquire more distinctly when he goes round. The railway he speaks of comes, or will come, from Llanyrnach, and not from Llanyllin, as he said.—A FARMER.

LIANGYNOG SLATE QUARRIES.—I find from the Journal of Sept. 10 that Mr. Jenkins states in his letter that Capt. Ironmonger is the principal of the Craig Hiriath Quarry. This is not the case, as this quarry is worked by two gentlemen only, who have worked it for the last year and a half. There are as little quarries as Glanrafon and Gribbin, but I do not know whether they are worked by a respectable and able company or not. I was at Liangynog Fair on the 9th inst., and I heard sad complaints from some of the men about their not having any money for two or three months. The railway he speaks of will not be brought from Llanyllin, but from Llanyrnach. It is rather strange, after Mr. Jenkins was at Liangynog a fortnight, that he was not better informed.—CORRESPONDENT.

ROSCOFF.—Will the secretary, Mr. T. Fuller, or any other person, kindly inform me what is being done with Roscoff?—INQUIRER.

NORTH TREKERRY.—In last week's Journal, it was stated that this mine was producing returns of copper ore to the extent of 1000¢ per week. Now, as I fear this may be an exaggeration of the real facts of the case, furnished by some interested party, I should like to see some one connected with the mine good enough to state whether it is so or not? I make this enquiry from having seen the same sort of thing before, and which was quite at variance with the reports from the manager or Messrs. Pryor and Killo. From the sudden fall in price of the shares, I am inclined to think the statement is not to be relied upon.—A SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH ROSKILL.—We must be a patient lot of adventurers to be contented with the two-monthly reports of this mine, and the invariable call of 2¢ per share. These calls have now been going on for (I would not like to say how many) months, and we have been invariably told that at the end of two months the machinery would be in proper working order. We are just as near this happy consummation now as before. We are told by the report of the 13th inst. that "it will take two months before we are complete in our various departments." The arrears of calls in the meantime are constantly accumulating, and now amount to 482½, while 3458½ are owing to merchants.—A DISCONTENTED SHAREHOLDER.

PHOTOMETRICAL EXPERIMENTS.—Prof. Roscoe anticipates that Bunsen's pendulum photometer will prove capable of general adoption for purposes of meteorological registration, yet admits that it will only be the chemical brightness, and not the actual brightness, that will be given. Of what utility, then, will the registration be? The professor declares that even in comparing the actual brightness of the sun and the magnesium light the error is over 99 per cent. To state, as Prof. Roscoe has stated, that, chemically, the sun is only five times more powerful than a magnesium light, may be well as an advertisement for the Magnesium Metal Company; but it should not be inferred that magnesium can become a substitute for the ordinary lights in use. Owing to the very nature of light, one powerful fixed artificial light can never be successfully substituted for a number of smaller ones. Thus, supposing a room to form a cube 7 ft. on every side, it would be much better illuminated with 74 stearine candles equally distributed around it a few feet from the wall, than that with a single magnesium light equal in power to 74 stearine candles. It is this fact that has led to the failure, except for very exceptional purposes, of the lime light, the electric light, and other similar lights, which have been made to appear by the specious calculations of their advocates more economic than gas or candle illumination.—H.

* * * We have been compelled to postpone several letters, including those on Mining in Ireland—Quarries and Quarrying, and Quarry Managers—Making of Reservoirs—Literary Notices, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

The working community of England has been led by a variety of circumstances to view all private schemes to improve their condition with much indifference, under the impression that it is the duty of the State to provide them with free education, and to support them when their working days are past. How far the poor-law system, adopted by our Government, has conduced to this end we cannot say; but that such a feeling does exist no one can deny; and that it tends to destroy that spirit of independence which has hitherto been so great a characteristic of our national individuality is equally certain. It is for a like reason, and on account of the vast scale on which Government schemes for progress are carried out, that small societies sink into insignificance, and men are tempted to regard with a sneer any scheme which is not fostered by Government aid and patronage.

These ideas have been forced upon us in looking back at the thirty-second anniversary meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, just held at Falmouth. The origin, the progress, and the benefit which this society has conferred on Cornwall must be a source of pride to those of its originators who are now alive to witness its success. The work it has accomplished is a great one, but the support the society has received from the public is by no means in proportion to the good it has accomplished. Founded originally by some good ladies of Falmouth, to encourage emulation amongst school children, and fostered in the arms of Quaker benevolence, the Polytechnic Society has, from such a small beginning, gradually extended its arms, until it embraces all the branches of science and art, and lends a helping hand to each. From the productions of the school-

room, to those of the foundry and the mine, this society turns an anxious eye, and offers assistance and encouragement to all alike. We, as miners, may think that the society does not encourage the more useful department of machinery as it ought, and that it devotes too much attention to the higher branches of art; but we should remember, before coming to too hasty a conclusion, the original object of its foundation; and, instead of abusing its efforts, try by assistance to extend the sphere of its usefulness, assured that we shall thereby benefit ourselves. To those who call into question the practical advantage of the Polytechnic Society, we, as miners, should come boldly forward as its champions, for to it we undoubtedly owe the introduction of the man-engine into our Cornish mines. The benefit this machine confers, and the alleviation it offers to the working miner, are so universally admitted that we need not attempt to discuss its merits. The introduction of the man-engine into Cornwall is the most prominent instance of the good the Polytechnic Society has bestowed on the miner. And at this last exhibition we see Crease's boring-machine brought into prominence, and its capacity tested, with what success? why, with every prospect of its being of the utmost value to the miner, and of its curtailing his labour, and relieving him of that most irksome of his duties—the exertion of boring in close and unwholesome ends.

Space is now so entirely mastered by our increased facilities for locomotion, and the spread of news, that we are all interested rather in the occurrences of the world at large, than in the prosperity of those immediately around us. Superior, however, to this common characteristic of modern society stands out in contrast the bright example of those who devote their time, labour, and money to the assistance of their poorer neighbours. Of this class we may undoubtedly number, and here mention, the name of Mr. Fox, for to him we owe the introduction of the man-engine into Cornwall; and to his perseverance, despite the ridicule and sneers of some would-be practical men, it would seem we shall owe the introduction of the boring-machine. Many a miner in Cornwall has often thought of boring by machinery, and many an engineer too; but has anyone of either class attempted to bring the question into publicity, and to discuss its difficulties as bearing on our Cornish mines? Has not, rather, this duty fallen to the lot of him whom we have mentioned, who has used the name of his old friend, the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, to back him in the work? Could anything, we ask, be more opportune than the introduction of the boring-machine into Cornwall at the present moment, when, unless the miner can reduce the cost of extracting and dressing his ores at their present low value, many of our small mines must be stopped? Feeling, then, strongly as we do the great benefit this Society has conferred, and does confer, on the mining community in the West of England, we should like to see a more hearty desire on the part of the miners to assist it in its good work. Hand in hand with the Polytechnic Society, and assisted greatly by its more powerful friend, the Miners' Association for Cornwall and Devon has carried on its work of usefulness, and this year, as heretofore, the two societies have held their meetings at the same time. At the Miners' meeting we looked in vain for a company composed of mine agents and workmen; but, what do we see? why, a few country gentlemen (amateur dabblers in science) and about half-a-dozen mine agents. In our opinion a more pitiable meeting could hardly have been held; and yet we must allow the reports of the Society were encouraging, and really in some districts the miners seem to appreciate the advantages offered. We failed, however, to discover at the meeting, where if at any time it should have been expressed, hearty sympathy from the miners. Gladly do they receive the education when brought to their very doors, but they seem unwilling to come forward to own the advantages they have derived from it. Some, perhaps, could not come, others were not willing to take the trouble, and so there was wanting that general interest which is so characteristic of the meeting of kindred societies in other parts of England.

We had hoped, and perhaps not without reason, that this association would have made it an especial duty to record the observations made by the different classes. We look, however, in vain for such fruits. It is true one paper was read by the teacher of the classes decidedly tending in the right direction, but still it contains nothing new, and nothing that the works of HENWOOD, DE LA BECHE, and DARWIN have not told us before. Now, it is not practicable for each class to record the principal features of the district in which it works, and to note with accuracy the mineralised ground in it, whether in veins or deposits; if of the former class, their direction, dip, and the nature of their containing rocks? Surely such would be a most useful work, and if the pupils took as their guide in the undertaking Mr. HENWOOD's work on Mineral Veins, and carried out his idea so excellently commenced, a lasting benefit would be conferred on the mining community of England. Hitherto, the only papers that have appeared from the classes of the association, have partaken rather of the character of speculative hypotheses, than of anything else. Now such, we think, it should be the endeavour of those who direct the classes to suppress, and in their place to substitute accurate observations of all the phenomena met with by the students, for such alone can be of service to science. How strange it seems that Cornishmen should be first told of the striking peculiarities of the hot spring in the Clifford Mines by the President of the British Association. Things familiar to us rarely, we know, get that attention which they deserve, and for this reason alone, we suppose, has this phenomenon remained unknown. In conclusion, we can assure the students of the Miners' Association that by mapping their districts, laying down accurately the veins that traverse them, and describing their most striking features, they will do great public good, and will deserve that support which has hitherto been denied them.

IMPORTS OF COPPER.—The imports of copper ore in the seven months ending July 31 show a certain retrogression, having amounted to 35,902 tons, against 45,607 tons in 1863, and 52,090 tons in 1862; those of copper regulus call for no great remark, having been 16,069 tons to July 31 this year against 11,751 tons in 1863, and 22,949 tons in 1862; and those of unwrought and part wrought copper show so large an increase to July 31 this year that we give them in detail:—

Direction of imports.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Chili.....Cwts.	67,680	79,120	151,420
Australia.....	18,120	25,340	12,630
Other countries.....	66,520	44,360	73,240
Total.....	152,320	148,820	237,290

The value of the copper ore imported in the first six months of 1864 was estimated at 498,887*l.*, against 611,691*l.* in the corresponding half of 1863, and 688,673*l.* in the corresponding half of 1862. The value of the copper regulus imported to June 30 this year was 541,041*l.*, against 428,418*l.* in the corresponding half of 1863, and 641,777*l.* in the half of 1862.

IMPROVED REVERBERATORY FURNACE.—We have taken the opportunity during the past week of examining an improved and very efficient furnace, invented by Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Parliament-street, and which has now been constantly in use at the factory of Messrs. Moreland and Sons, the millwrights, for some months. The furnace in question has been employed for the heating of rivet bars, and Messrs. Moreland consider that the economy which they have secured through adopting the invention is equal to at least 50 per cent. The furnace is upon the reverberatory principle, but several important modifications have been made. There is the bed, as in the ordinary reverberatory furnace, but after the flame has exerted its influence here the products of combustion are conducted through a channel which passes downward and thence beneath the floor to the chimney stack. But the greatest novelty is in the fire-space, and it is in this that the great importance of the invention is manifest. By an ingenious and simple arrangement fire-bars are entirely dispensed with, and the additional advantage is obtained by supplying the fuel in such a manner that the whole of the gases contained must be consumed and utilised instead of a considerable portion passing, as is too often the case, in an unchanged state over the bed of the furnace and up the chimney. The fire-space in the improved furnace is no more than a suitably formed chamber of the usual refractory material provided in the centre, of course transversely, with a hanging bridge, the bridge between the fire-space and the bed occupying its ordinary position. The fire being once lighted, the portion of the fire-chamber upon the outer side of the hanging bridge is kept well supplied with coal, and it will be readily understood that as the air to support combustion must pass through the interstices between the cold fuel before it can reach the incandescent fuel, the whole of the gases evolved whilst the fuel is warming must be utilised, and hence the economy referred to. It should be carefully observed that in Mr. Wilson's furnace the system of burning is not simply that of a downward draught, but consists in introducing the fuel at the furthest point from the chimney, the necessary consequence being that, as the surface of the fire on the drawing side is at all times in an incandescent state, every particle of heat acts upon the bed, and the iron is heated with the cleanest possible flame. Messrs. Moreland are employing the furnace for the heating of rivet rods, and the

freedom from scale of the rivets made is readily apparent, but it will be evident that this is not the most important purposes for which the invention could be employed, since applied, for example, to puddling furnaces, where a clean flame has a material effect upon the quality of the iron produced, the improvement would be invaluable.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 22.—It is difficult to say how trade is at the present moment. The strike of the miners has so far checked the production of iron in the district that orders are accumulating, but these will go elsewhere, and it is generally believed that if the works were in full operation the supply would be fully equal to the demand. All connected with the iron trade will regret to hear that Mr. Philip Williams, the respected Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, is prostrated by a very serious illness. On Wednesday, notices were issued to the creditors of Mr. S. H. Blackwell that he had arranged to transfer his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. George Robinson, who signs the circular, refers to the long struggle Mr. Blackwell has had with adverse circumstances, and who, acting under advice, has now resolved to relieve himself from the weight of responsibility with which he has for many years been overtaxed. It is not expected that there will be any considerable dividend for the unsecured creditors. As to the miners' strike, there is really no change, except that the feeling is getting more envenomed, and the struggle fiercer. A number of men did go to work in the early part of the week, but by intimidation they have, in most cases, been induced to leave work. It is needless to describe the numerous meetings held all over the district, except to say that an earnest effort is being employed to extend the strike to Cannock Chase, and a good many men there have given notice for an advance. In other parts of the district, however, the men have left work without giving notice, and many have been brought up before the magistrates. Mr. Spooner, the stipendiary magistrate, has shown throughout the most conciliatory spirit, and at Bilston, on Tuesday last, did all he could to show the men who were summoned for leaving work without notice that they were acting, not only in opposition to the law, but also in opposition to a plain obligation, binding on them, to maintain on their side an arrangement which was greatly for their, as well as the masters', advantage—that the contract between them could only terminate, or be changed in its terms, after the expiration of a fortnight's notice. He gave them time to consider, and reasoned with them, but all to no use, and then sentenced them, thirteen in all, to prison for a month, with hard labour. Before leaving the bench, however, he had them all up, and said:—

"We think you have been so thoroughly misled that we have determined to give you 14 days each. There is another reason why we have done so—with a term of 14 days your diet will not be so good as if you were sent for a month. I may now as well tell you plainly that we think you to be a lot of foolish and silly men, more like a lot of spoiled children than sensible adults. You think that by electing to go to prison you have done something meritorious; but you have done that which is grossly foolish—that for which every man with common sense will call you a pack of fools. Don't think that sun will be regarded as a mercy on the contrary, you will be regarded as a pack of silly idiots. But I will allow you time to think over it. Perhaps a night's reflection will bring you to reason. If in the morning, after a night spent in the cells, you should consent to pay the costs, and return to work, you will be allowed your liberty." In the morning all but four agreed to the course suggested, and the four said that they had not money to pay the costs, but after they had been sent away, and were beyond the magistrate's jurisdiction, their friends offered to pay the money, when only the Secretary of State could cause their release. At the West Bromwich Petty Sessions, 14 men, who had left without notice, refused to return to work, in spite of the magistrate's persuasion, and were sent to goal. This determination to set aside a most salutary regulation, which is quite as much for the advantage of the men as the masters', is wholly unjustifiable and inexcusable.

In Birmingham a meeting of coal consumers was held on Wednesday, to consider what to do in face of the diminished supply of coal, owing to the strike, and a resolution was proposed to the effect that the meeting were prepared to pay the former price for coal, but the folly of such a proposition was pointed out, and it was abandoned, and in place of it a motion was adopted inviting the parties to refer the question to the decision of the Lords-Lieutenant of Staffordshire and Worcestershire and the Mayor of Birmingham. Whether anything will come of this remains to be seen. A writer in the *Birmingham Daily Post* has been enquiring into the dispute, and in a series of letters has given an account of the result of his enquiries. The general effect of recording them is that as to what collieries earn within 1*l.* a week, what the price of coal is or has been, or what are the facts on any point in dispute, it is impossible to form any opinion.

There is one exception to this, however, and that is the system which, adopting the vulgar language of the "black country" colliers, he calls the "batty system." This he strongly condemns as the cause of all evils, and the groundwork of the strike. In this letter to the *Mining Journal* he is incidentally to the method of letting the getting of coal by charter to contractors who directly employ the workmen have been often pointed out, but it must be remembered that the origin of the strike was in no way connected with the system. The men did not leave work because they worked under chartermasters, but because their wages were lowered, and if they want to do away with the employment of chartermasters, or to remedy evils arising from their existence, the worst possible time to attempt it is when they are fighting a battle with the proprietors of the mines. But the writer says—"I believe that the batties, though not, as a class, consciously wrong-doers, are a great evil. But for them, as I pointed out yesterday, the joint produce of labour and capital in the South Staffordshire Colliery trade would be divided solely between the masters and men. They step in at the instance of the masters and take a share. It stands to reason that the masters do not suffer by them to any serious extent, or they would not employ them. The batties, of themselves, do nothing to swell the produce of labour and capital, and yet they exist and prosper. It must follow, therefore, that the income of the batties comes chiefly out of that share of the produce of labour and capital which would otherwise go to the collier in the shape of wages. I asked a coalmaster who disputed this position, why he employed a batty in preference to working his pits by agents who were paid a fixed salary. His answer was, 'I get my coals raised quite as cheaply, and I am not troubled with the cares of management.' But, I said, 'you have still to pay your ground rent to check the quantities of coal drawn by the batty.' 'I have reckoned that in,' was the reply. 'And still you lose nothing by employing the batty?' 'No.' That being the case, I go off to the house of a batty, and I find him a prosperous man, thriving on the profits he gets out of his contract with the master. Knowing that he has, of himself, done nothing to produce any part of the wealth which he shares, and having been told by the master that he has taken away no part of the master's share, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the batty's share must be mainly drawn from the men's shares—i.e., the wages fund."

This is certainly a rather wide series of assumptions. If the reasoning, or rather dicta, be true, every contractor who sublets a part of his contract loses all that the sub-contractor gains. It is extraordinary that such a system should ever exist, if it be a gratuitous presentation to the chartermaster of a large part of the profits; and as to the assertion that all the chartermaster's profits are deducted from the amount the men would receive as wages, why should the men work for less for a chartermaster than for a coal owner? This chartermaster, or "batty," finds horses, tools, &c., and often lays down a considerable capital. He superintends the labour of the men, and performs a most important part in the working of the mine. Where he does not exist, overlookers do the work—nay, the chartermaster himself employs a foreman, called, in the pitmen's speech, a "doggy." It is simply a question whether these overlookers should be paid by "results" or by a fixed salary. If you adopt the principle of co-operation, and give them a share in the profits, you furnish the same motive which prompts the chartermaster to get the coal as cheaply as he can, and if paid by salary they would try to please their master, and so secure advancement by making the mine as profitable as they could. There are many evils attending the employment of this sub-contractor, but the broad principle the "Special Correspondent" lays down is, to use a mild phrase, totally devoid of any logical foundation, and in opposition to the whole principle of the division of labour. In a future number the matter may be more carefully considered.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 22.—The staple trades of Monmouth and South Wales continue in an active state, and nearly all the works are now full time. There is an increased enquiry for iron from both the home and foreign markets, and the current quotations are firmly held. The turn-out in Staffordshire unquestionably sends many orders to this and other iron-producing districts, and the result is that Welsh makers have their hands full of business. Both steam and house coals are in brisk demand, and a large quantity is sent to the Staffordshire works. No alteration in tin-plates. The Rhondda Valley is gradually becoming an important colliery district, and before many years are over it is evident that the number of collieries and the hands employed will be nearly equal to that of the Aberdare Valley. A Mr. Davies, a capitalist from North Wales, has just commenced operations, with a view to sink for steam coals on the Ton and Maindy farms, and the same gentleman has leased the minerals under Park Uchaf as well. Both claims are very extensive, and can be approached by short branches from the Taff Vale Railway. Nearly the whole of the land in the valley has now been let for mining purposes.

The carriage and wagon department of the South Wales section of the Great Western Railway is about to be materially enlarged. The several carriage and wagon departments along the line are about to be done away with, and the whole will in future be concentrated at Newport.

Iron shipbuilding is rapidly progressing at Cardiff, and there are now several iron ships on the stocks at the various yards. One of the iron vessels in course of construction at Mr. Scott Russell's yard is fast approaching completion, and arrangements are in progress to celebrate so important an event to the future of the district by a grand demonstration.

The necessary steps are being taken to commence operations again at the Patent Coke Works, Llanelly. The works were formerly the property of Mr. Bethell, brother of the present Lord Chancellor, and he disposed of them, as well as his patent for making coke, to a limited company. This company kept the ovens going for a short time, but from some cause or other they were afterwards stopped. New blood has now been infused into

the company, and it is expected that the works will be considerably extended before long.

At the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., in the chair), the directors' report showed that the total receipts for the half-year were 69,570*l.*, against 59,707*l.* in the corresponding half-year; and the net earnings 37,694*l.*, against 29,955*l.* in the corresponding half-year. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the increased traffic. Mr. Cartwright said he had been informed, on good authority, that the whole of the line required renewal, and if such was the case heavy expenditure would fall on future half-years. The Chairman said Mr. Cartwright was mistaken. The entire line did not require renewal, and he had no doubt they would be able to keep up, and, perhaps, increase their dividends, as well as maintain the road in thorough practical repair. Mr. Thomas Brown said he could fully endorse the Chairman's statement, as to the whole of the line not requiring renewal. Twelve years was supposed to be the life of a line; but they had proved by experience that Monmouthshire railways were of longer duration. He had no hesitation in saying that they were adopting a perfectly sound policy in recommending a dividend of 6½ per cent. In reply to Mr. Hatchelor, the Chairman said they made an offer for the Sirhowy line, but it was refused. The report was then adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year on the ordinary capital, payable on Oct. 5.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 22.—The Coal and other trades continue, on the whole, very good here. The strike at the Sleekburn Colliery still continues, and at present there does not appear to be any prospect of the difference between the parties being adjusted. The men are partly supported by the members of the Union, and, as the owners are to be paid for all losses they may sustain by the Coal Masters' Association, the strike may continue for a very long period. There has been considerable disturbance at some of the large ironworks in the district, various grades of men having combined for the purpose of raising their wages, and in many cases struck work without giving the least notice. This rash step has caused several of the men to be summoned before the magistrates, and at Jarroo two men have been committed to prison for one month for this offence. A more serious case, however, has also occurred there, a man of the name of Cook having been charged with intimidation. Cook was not employed at the works at Jarroo, but officiated as delegate for the labourers' Union. He was found guilty at the South Shields Police Court of using threats, and endeavouring to intimidate the workmen of Messrs. Palmer, at Jarroo, and was committed to prison for three months with hard labour for the offence. A number of the men at the Tudhoe Ironworks have also struck work, having demanded an advance of 4*d.* per day each, which has not been complied with on the part of the masters. There are 200 labourers at these works, so that the advance asked for would amount to 1000*l.* per annum. Disturbances also took place, yesterday, at the large ironworks of Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan, at Middlesbro', a number of the men having turned out, and demanded the discharge of one of the foremen.

As an instance how the troubles of one district may benefit another, we find that in consequence of the great strike in Staffordshire large orders are arriving for execution in the Wearside district. At Tow Law the Wearside Iron Company have five furnaces in full blast, none being out. At Wotton Park Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan have four in operation, and none out. At Stanhope the furnace of the Wearside Iron Company is in full operation, and at Ferryhill the three furnaces of Mr. J. Morrison are also in full play. Several batches of men are daily arriving from Staffordshire, and the men at most of the works appear satisfied.

The directors of the Consett Iron Company have decided upon recommending a dividend of 7*s.* per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The officials and workmen of the Seaton Colliery presented their resident viewer, Mr. Thomas Burn, who is about to remove to Wales, with a silver tea and coffee service, at a complimentary supper held on Saturday evening, as a token of respect and esteem. A bible and a copy of Wesley's hymns were presented to his daughter by the Methodists of the village.

The French Ministry of Marine has decided upon proving to the sailors of France that there are no unusual dangers to encounter in approaching the port of Sunderland, by sending some vessels of the Imperial Navy. The official announcement that has appeared in the *Moniteur* states that "The Minister of Marine and Colonies has made known to the Chambers of Commerce of the seaports that he has directed the commander-in-chief of the naval divisions of Iceland and of the first and second maritime arrondissements, to send to Sunderland some of the vessels placed under their orders. The advantages which our maritime commerce can derive from regular relations with this port, in which there are large stores of coal, and in which our shipping may easily obtain freights at high rates for all countries, have been pointed out to the Minister of Marine by M. Paulin Kiveret, Vice-Consul of France. The facilities of access presented by the port of Sunderland, the approaches to which are erroneously considered dangerous, will be proved by the presence of vessels of the Imperial Navy. The Vice-Consul of France has reported to the Minister that the news of the approaching arrival has produced a favourable impression."

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

The coal-cutting machine, the invention of Mr. Neilson, of Gateshead, was fully tried, so far as such a trial can be conducted on the surface, on Saturday last, at Messrs. Hawke's works. The trial was made by cutting some large blocks of coal brought from the Seaton Delaval Colliery, and certainly the coal experimented upon is of the hardest nature. The apparatus for cutting the coal consists of two saws, worked horizontally, the upper saw being 8 in. less in diameter, and 1½ in. apart from the other. The larger saw is 36 in. in diameter. These saws are propelled by a very compact and effective double horizontal steam-engine, those cylinders working a horizontal shaft, which motion, by the use of bevel-wheels, is communicated to an upright shaft, in which is fixed the circular saws alluded to. At the trial on Saturday the machine worked extremely well, and so far as can be judged at present was a decided success. It cut, when working at the rate of one square foot per minute—that is, it cut through a solid block of coal, 5½ feet in length, in rather less than five minutes, the depth cut being 14 in. into the coal, and the space thus cut being very nearly 2 in.; that is, the height of the cutting. This is considered by some too little for the purpose of getting the fall of coal down, but if so this can very easily be remedied, as the saws can easily be put further apart, which is all that is necessary to remedy this. The question as to whether the saws will bear coal-cutting in a brassy coal can, of course, only be determined by practical experiments in the coal seams underground, and it is understood that the next trial to be made will be in some of the collieries in the neighbourhood. Taking the speed of the engine as given above, as cutting 1 square foot per minute, should it in being tried in the mine prove suitable for the purpose, the performance is most satisfactory, as, allowing for stoppages, there is an ample margin left for the machine to complete at least work equal to the labour of 15 or 16 first-class men.

The Broomhill coal-cutting machine has been doing good work lately. This machine is placed at a distance of 1500 yards from the working shaft. The machine is propelled by means of compressed air, the engine used for supplying the compressed air being a common locomotive engine, having two cylinders, one of the cylinders being used as a steam-cylinder and the other as an air-cylinder. The steam in the boilers is at 30 lbs. per square inch, but the air can be compressed up to 40 lbs. and 50 lbs. per square inch. The compressed air is conveyed in pipes to the face of the coal where the cutting machine is placed, as stated above—a distance of about 1500 yards from the shaft, the size of the pipes in which it is conveyed varying from 8 in. to 2½ in. diameter. The first 800 yards from the shaft being pipes 8 in. diameter, and the size of the pipes in this part of the route is certainly in favour of getting a good supply of air, and tends much to the successful working of the machine. The machine, when we saw it working, appeared to do its work in a most satisfactory manner, making a kirving, or cutting, to a depth of 3 ft. 3 in. in three separate operations, the height of the kirving, or aperture, being 4 in., a much smaller space than commonly made by manual labour, and, consequently, there is much less small produced by the machine than by manual labour. This is a very important point, as it has a direct bearing on the production of good merchantable coal, and there cannot be a doubt that the produce will be very much in favour of the machine; but the exact percentage has not, so far as we are aware, been determined. But taking the height of kirving as given above—for the machine 4 in., and by manual labour 18 in.—which is a moderate calculation, as the height kirved by a man at the front varies from 12 in. to 18 in.—this gives a clear gain of 4 in. of good coal in the seam, which will give 179 chaldrons per acre, or a saving of 8½ per cent. in a seam 4 ft. in thickness.

The work done by the machine is, on the whole, very satisfactory; and although it is still capable of improvement, it is evident that coal-cutting by machinery is now an accomplished fact. Much time is lost by removing the machine, the depth it curves or cuts being, as stated above, 3 ft. 3 in., but this being done in three distinct operations, causes much loss of time. The work it accomplishes is, on an average, very nearly 21 square feet per hour or in nine hours it cuts 3 ft. 3 in. in depth, and in length 60 yards, which is fully equal to the work done by 12 first-class workmen. Other machines are at work in this district, and we shall be able to give a detailed account of some of them very shortly. It is understood that the Coal Trade Committee of Newcastle have in contemplation to offer a large premium for the best "coal-cutting machine," a public trial to be made, in order to determine the question as to the merits of the various machines submitted to them: 500*l.* has been mentioned as the sum to be

offered, and also 3000*l*. The latter sum, we believe, is not likely to be adopted. A meeting was held a few days ago, when this question was discussed, and although no determination was come to, it is expected that a decision will shortly be arrived at. It is time, indeed, that such a step should be taken, as the question appears to be ripe, the various machines having arrived at such a state of perfection as to require only some finishing touches to make them really serviceable, only another step or two being required to complete this class of machinery.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

SEPT. 22.—The failure of the Leeds Banking Company has occasioned a wide-spread alarm in commercial houses, and many firms have suspended, and others are expected to follow. The want of temporary accommodation is seriously felt. Amongst the announced failures is that of Mr. J. W. Marsden, ironfounder, of New Wortley and Castleford, his indebtedness to the bank being set down at 50,000*l*. Mr. Marsden was off to the States, but has been, it is said, apprehended in Liverpool, under the Absconding Debtors Act. The Iron Trade is, on the whole, more active, and there are good orders given out, both for the home and export trade. An extraordinary strike has taken place at Middlesbrough, at the works of Messrs. Bolkow and Vaughan, in consequence of the alleged conduct of George Bushel, one of the overseers, who, it is said, had made himself very disagreeable with the workmen. On Wednesday the whole of the workmen, numbering about 3000, turned out, and in the afternoon held a monster meeting, declaring that they would not return until Bushel was "sacked." The whole town is still in a state of great excitement. The Steel Trade is still very active, and the demand for manufactured articles is increasing.

The Staveley shareholders and directors made a tour of inspection, on Friday, of the works which have been passed to them by Mr. Barrow. The party, which consisted of a mere handful of Manchester merchants, after their arrival, held a meeting of about three minutes' duration, and in that time agreed, per resolution, to increase the capital of the company 300,000*l*, which, with the 600,000*l* originally subscribed, represents the capital of the company at 900,000*l*. With this money they intend to extend the works, and manufacture their own iron. The present works comprise about 7000 acres of mineral property, leased from the Duke of Devonshire and other landowners to Mr. Barrow. The mines produce the Devonshire Wallsend house coal, the black shale, or Silkestone coal, for household purposes, and the celebrated Staveley top hard, extensively used for iron making and locomotives. There are other seams on the property which are not yet developed, but they no doubt will be at some future day. The ironstone on the property consists of the dog-tooth and black shale. The sales of coal are upwards of 800,000 tons annually, irrespective of what is consumed on the works in the furnaces, and this production is shortly expected to be increased to 1,000,000 tons. There are two blast-furnaces, producing clay-band iron of a first-class character, and there is an extensive foundry, which turns out upwards of 20,000 tons of castings annually. Here pipes of the largest dimensions are manufactured, some over 6 feet in diameter. The large tubes for the Pneumatic Railway are all manufactured here, and the castings for the late Exhibition in London were made at Staveley Works. Indeed, the resources of the establishment are almost unlimited. The rolling stock of the works consists of eight locomotives, and about 16,000 coal trucks, which are used for the conveyance of the minerals from the pit's mouth to all parts of the kingdom. There are about twenty miles of railway connecting the various pits with the main line of the Midland. After the works had been inspected, the party had luncheon together in a large dining hall, built by Mr. Barrow, that gentleman being in the chair. There were the usual loyal toasts, but nearly all were merely of a complimentary character, except that given by Mr. Barrow, the chairman, in response to "Success to the Staveley Coal and Iron Company."

Mr. Barrow said:—"I am sure that my brother directors and the shareholders of the Staveley Company will join with me in thanking Mr. Fowler and the visitors present for their good wishes for the success of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company. As many of the shareholders may not have been at Staveley before to-day, it may not be uninteresting to them to learn something of the progress of these works. When I came to Staveley, about 20 years since, we raised about 50,000 tons of coal, and made about 5000 tons of castings annually. I gradually increased the quantity to 800,000 tons of coal, and 15,000 tons of castings per year. We now draw about 750,000 tons of coal, and make about 20,000 tons of castings, and in a short time we expect to raise 1,000,000 tons of coal, and make 25,000 tons of castings per annum. All railway companies are desirous of having Staveley top hard coal for their locomotives. The engines that brought the gentlemen from Manchester this morning used Staveley top hard coal, and the extensive works of John Brown and Co., at Sheffield, the great armour-plate establishment, are daily supplied with Staveley coal. (Cheers.) To give you some idea of the capacity of these works, I may mention that the columns and girders, and all the ironwork in general required in the erection of the great exhibition building in 1853, were made at Staveley Works, and were acknowledged by Mr. Palmer, of Manchester, as the best authority to the best lot of castings he had ever seen. (Hear.) I merely take the credit of this and other large transactions in a commercial point of view, the credit of the mechanical part of the work is entirely due to the heads of the different departments of the Staveley Works, and so long as the company retain their services, I have no fear of everything going on satisfactorily." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Allport, the general manager of the Midland, observed that the policy of the railways in carrying coal at a cheap rate had not only developed the trade, but yielded the greatest profit to the railway themselves.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. Job Green-Hey, of Hartshead Moor, Cleckheaton, for an improved means of and apparatus for lubricating the axles of carriages employed for conveying coal or other material from pits and mines; Mr. H. Holt, of Little Lever, for improvements in the manufacture and construction of hoods for ventilators; Mr. Charles Attwood, of Tow Law Ironworks, for improvements in blast-furnaces; Messrs. Guest and Chimes, Rotham, for improvements in hydrants or fire-cocks; Mr. James Adams, Sheffield, for improvements in the means of communicating or signalling between the different parts of railway trains; Mr. Joseph Smith, Bradford, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning and winding wool or other fibrous materials on to spools and tubes.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Copper has been a little firmer on the French market. English has been quoted at Paris 98*l*. to 99*l*.; Lake Superior, 112*l*.; Chilean, 90*l*.; and Corocoro mineral, 92*l*. per ton. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has made 62*l*. and North American, 60*l*. to 65*l*. according to quality. Advices from Berlin report a sensible reduction in transactions, the consumption being sufficiently provided for, in consequence of purchases effected during the last few weeks. At Hamburg, prices have been very well maintained, this firmness resulting from the fact that the advices received from England are more favourable. The Stettin and Cologne markets have been quiet, and prices have remained without modifications. The rise in tin, noted a week or two since, seems again lost, a circumstance which may be attributed more particularly to the tension of the money market, and to recent elevations of the rate of discount. The last transactions reported at Rotterdam show a fresh fall, 1500 blocks of Banca having been dealt in at 61*l*. 3*l*. 4*l*.; the article closed at the latter price. At Paris, the market has remained without much business; Banca has made 108*l*.; Detroit, 106*l*.; and English, 106*l*. per ton. The Berlin market has been feeble, and at Cologne the article has been neglected, and without change. Tin has been quiet and feeble at Hamburg, and is without demand at Stettin. Lead has been in good demand at Rotterdam, as well for export as for home consumption, at the prices previously indicated. Some small lots have changed hands at Paris at 22*l*. for rough French, and 22*l*. 8*l*. for rough Spanish. At Hamburg, in consequence of the favourable advices received from the United States, lead displays a tendency to harden, but hitherto transactions have been of little importance, and there is no change to indicate in prices. The demand has been less active at Berlin; at the same time the article has maintained former rates. The situation of the foreign zinc trade has not materially changed. At Paris, rough Silesian has been feeble at 21*l*. 8*l*. Transactions have been rather numerous at Hamburg, and prices have experienced a certain advance; during the last few days, however, less animation has prevailed. The advices from Breslau are less favourable, and an approaching reaction is anticipated.

The flow of dividends incessantly continues. Thus the Société Anonyme des Forges de Zône, at Marchienne-au-Pont, commenced the payment, Sept. 15, of a dividend coupon at the rate of 4*l*. per share. The Levant d'Elouges Colliery Company will pay, Oct. 15, interest at the rate of 12*l*. per share. The Moncau-sur-Sambre Blast-Furnaces Company will pay, Oct. 1, a first dividend in respect to the exercise 1864, at the rate of 11*l*. per share of 29*l*. each. The French Crédit Industriel et Commercial will pay, Nov. 2, a dividend for the first half of 1864, or 10*l*. 10*l*. per share, liberated to the extent of 5*l*. The Loire Mining Company will pay, Oct. 16, a dividend for the first half of 1864, at the rate of 5*l*. per share. The Marseilles Gas-Lighting and Blast-Furnaces and Foundries Company (with which are united the Portes and Sénéchas Mines) will pay 5*l*. 6*l*. per share, Oct. 1. The Rive-de-Gier Collieries Company will pay a dividend of 5*l*. 4*l*. per share, Oct. 16, in respect to the first half of 1864.

In Belgium the good appearance which the metallurgical market has presented has become more decided; great firmness prevails in prices, and but for the unfavourable state of the money market there would, probably, be a marked upward movement. The general belief for the rest is that an advance in quotations will not be long delayed. At Liège refining pig is already quoted 2*l*. to 4*l*. per ton above former rates; and upon these terms several contracts have been concluded during the last few days. Correspondence from the Liège group of workings indicates great activity in the market, and also in the works. The John Cockerill Company, and also the Esperance Company, have each lighted a blast-furnace. From Charleroi it is announced that the house of Dorlodot has concluded a contract for 3500 tons of rails for the completion of the Liège and Limbourg network, the price indicated is 6*l*. 14*l*. per ton at the works. An adjudication for wheels and other plant to be furnished to the administration of the State railways has taken place this month, and an adjudication for rails is also announced. A Charleroi report says:—"For a year past our works have devoted themselves thoroughly to business, and it has been a question which would undertake the most, and furnish the most quickly. In order to attain the latter object nothing has been spared or neglected; new establishments have been created, and old ones have been extended. The price of labour has followed the development of production; good special workmen have become scarce, and it has been necessary to seek them in foreign countries, and give a very high rate of wages. In certain rolling-mills, where work is forced on to execute orders at the periods prescribed by contracts, puddlers, rollers, &c., are receiving 5*l*. 10*l*. 6*l*. 3*l*. 4*l*. 5*l*. 6*l*. 7*l*. 8*l*. 9*l*. 10*l*. 11*l*. 12*l*. 13*l*. 14*l*. 15*l*. 16*l*. 17*l*. 18*l*. 19*l*. 20*l*. 21*l*. 22*l*. 23*l*. 24*l*. 25*l*. 26*l*. 27*l*. 28*l*. 29*l*. 30*l*. 31*l*. 32*l*. 33*l*. 34*l*. 35*l*. 36*l*. 37*l*. 38*l*. 39*l*. 40*l*. 41*l*. 42*l*. 43*l*. 44*l*. 45*l*. 46*l*. 47*l*. 48*l*. 49*l*. 50*l*. 51*l*. 52*l*. 53*l*. 54*l*. 55*l*. 56*l*. 57*l*. 58*l*. 59*l*. 60*l*. 61*l*. 62*l*. 63*l*. 64*l*. 65*l*. 66*l*. 67*l*. 68*l*. 69*l*. 70*l*. 71*l*. 72*l*. 73*l*. 74*l*. 75*l*. 76*l*. 77*l*. 78*l*. 79*l*. 80*l*. 81*l*. 82*l*. 83*l*. 84*l*. 85*l*. 86*l*. 87*l*. 88*l*. 89*l*. 90*l*. 91*l*. 92*l*. 93*l*. 94*l*. 95*l*. 96*l*. 97*l*. 98*l*. 99*l*. 100*l*. and even 8*l*. 4*l*. per day. A certain class of workmen, engaged on the footing of 100*l*. and 200*l*. per annum, receive, of course, still larger remuneration. The return price, of

cost of production, has necessarily risen in consequence of this state of affairs; but, on the other hand, the selling prices have also sensibly risen. It is not the least true that in the opinion of some minds metallurgy has entered upon a path beset with some dangers; others consider, however, that it is merely following the tendency of our times, which is in the direction of great enterprises and great affairs. We are more disposed to side with the latter class of reasons than with the first; at the same time, it will only be to abandon activity at all the works. Water power has again become available, and the enterprising spirit of our age, in politics, the knowing how to wait, often constitutes ability. Is it not from acting otherwise that our works are burdened with disadvantageous contracts? It is necessary to have a stock of orders, no doubt, but not too many, unless they are so good that better cannot be hoped for in the future. There is a little improvement in the situation of the Belgian coal trade—that is to say, the hopes entertained with regard to the approaching season may be considered more lively. Some tolerably important orders which have arrived at Charleroi have indicated this improved tendency. These orders have had no influence on the tone of prices, which is always vacillating; but, on the other hand, they have served to excite the pretensions of boat proprietors. Thus the freight to Paris has been successively carried to 6*l*. 8*l*. and 7*l*. 6*l*.; it is announced that some Charleroi collieries intend to advance the price of ordinary coal, of which the outlet is easy. At Liège the situation has not varied, the market continuing quiet.

At St. Dizier, pig remains without an active demand, and the quotation of 4*l*. 12*l*. to 4*l*. 14*l*. per ton for charcoal-made is purely nominal; mixed pig is offered at 3*l*. 16*l*. per ton. One of the furnaces of the basin has just undertaken the fabrication of pure coke-made pig. This furnace is the third in the group which has undertaken this fabrication, but those which are prosecuting it are only furnaces of small dimensions. The demand for iron is feeble, but sufficient to enable us to maintain activity at all the works. Water power has again become available, and work has been very evenly resumed; prices have remained without change. A letter from Longwy says—"A few days since the Prussians brought to Sarreguemines, before the house of the mayor, and to the sound of music, a boat laden with coal. I have spoken of the canalisation of the Moselle, and an unexpected difficulty has arisen respecting it, the Prefect of the Moselle having announced to the Council-General of that department that the Minister of Finance was not disposed to authorise the issue of obligations created with this object, the Council-General protested against this policy, and energetically called for the canalisation of the river from Frouard to Thionville. The forges of the 'triumvirate' are constantly busy, 17 to 18 truck loads of iron being dispatched daily from the Ars station. One of the issuers, M. de Wendel, finds himself in a position of some embarrassment; he wants pig in consequence of the repairs and modifications which he has been introducing into his furnaces; fortunately for him his first great blast-furnace has just been lighted. Another forgemaster has appeared in the Moselle, the Marquis de Lambertie, purchaser of the forges of Grandville, who solicits a concession in the neighbourhood of Longwy. The intention is attributed to the Marquis of installing three blast-furnaces capable of effecting a great production. M. de Lambertie is very rich, and capital will not fail him. If it may be anticipated that the Eastern France Railway Company listens to the advice given to it, I would recommend it to survey as speedily as possible all the branches which could unite the mineral lands of Hainaut, Namur, Metz, &c., to its Ardennes line. The furnace of M. Labbe and Legendre continues to make progress, and it is stated that it will begin the production of pig at the commencement of 1865. M. d'Adelsward is actively pushing forward his furnace, and M. Girard has put in activity the old furnace of Longwy-Bas, while a second is in course of construction; both these furnaces are of small dimensions. It appears that Pont-à-Mousson is about to mount a fourth furnace. At Neuvant a second furnace is completed, and MM. Dupont and Dreyfus are also about to install one or two furnaces. In short, there is a veritable shareholding fever—where will it stop?"

Progress has just been reported to the shareholders in the Belgian Compagnie Générale de Matériaux de Chemins de Fer—that is, the Belgian Railway Plant Company. In a report presented 12 months since, the directors called attention to the transformation which was being effected in railway plant producing industry, and which obliged the company to interest itself directly in great operations for the construction of railways, accepting in payment the shares and obligations of companies constituted for their execution. The company has thus taken part in the Bra and Cavallermaggiore, the Routhouck and Varna, and the Baume and Marchiennes railway enterprises; and this triple experiment has more and more convinced the directors that this was the most useful and suitable mode of procuring orders for the Molenbeek St. Jean Works, and fulfilling the objects aimed at by the statutes. But the insufficiency of the 400,000*l*, forming the capital of the company—capital formed at a good price and not proposed to operate in this manner—has become more and more conclusively established; and the shareholders have authorised the administration to bring about, if possible, a fusion with another company, and the creation of another general undertaking. The company has absolutely liquidated the affairs of the Bordeaux Bridge, the Cordova and Saville Railway, and the Lora Bridge. The works of the railway from Bra to Cavallermaggiore have proceeded with great regularity, and traffic will become practicable on the line at the commencement of 1865. Already some entire sections are in a working condition. New negotiations have been undertaken to prolong the line, and considerably increase its importance. The deliveries which the Compagnie générale has to make for the Cavallermaggiore and Bra line are nearly completed. The works of the Baume and Marchiennes line, undertaken by the Compagnie Centrale and the Compagnie Générale, are proceeding rapidly to a completion. The Routhouck and Varna line having been entrusted to Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Crampton, those great contractors have commenced operations this spring. The greatest activity has been impressed on the works, and it may be predicted that the line will be opened within the prescribed period. The deliveries which the Compagnie Générale has to make for this line were commenced some time since; they are destined to assure in part the progress of the Molenbeek St. Jean Works. The deliveries for the Northern of Spain Railway, which have figured for several years in the results of Molenbeek St. Jean, and even of Clichy, approach their close, and will be completed during the current exercise. Thus, April 30, 1863, the deliveries still remaining to be executed amounted in value to 104,000*l*, while they had been reduced, April 30, 1864, to 44,000*l*. The works of Molenbeek St. Jean have been completed, in the course of this exercise, besides the plant just mentioned, a part of that destined for the line from Baume to Marchiennes; a part of that destined for the Isabella II. line, and the Great Central Belgian; and a rather considerable number of small bridges for various European countries. The manufacture of wheels has acquired a considerable development, and yields satisfactory results. Other works, which we have not space to detail, were also executed by the company during the exercise 1863-4, which resulted, nevertheless, in a rather serious loss. This result is partly attributable to insufficiency of capital, which has rendered necessary the negotiation of onerous loans, and partly to the definitive adjustment of previous unremunerative transactions.

FOREIGN MINES.

St. John del Rey Mining Company (Limited).—Advices received

Sept. 2, ex steamer *Onelia*, from Brazil:—
Morro Velho, Aug. 17, 1864.—The produce obtained during the month of July amounts to 22,645 oits. It has been extracted in the following manner:—

	Oits.	Tons ore.	Oits. p. ton.
General stamps (including 441 tons kilaas)	19,342	.....	from 3935.5 = 4.917
Stamps on kilaas, only 30 heads	737	.....	1320.0 = 0.568

Total stamps produce	20,079	.....	5253.5
Arrastre produce	1,120	.....	= 0.213
	21,199	= 5.130
Prata produce, stamps and arrastres	1,449	

Total produce	22,645	
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The foregoing gold returns, though small, is better than was obtained in June by 2329 oits. The yield from the mineral treated in the general stamps shows a better standard, being 4.917 oits, as compared with 4.547 oits. The increased yield from the mineral treated arises from the larger proportion of ore it contained, and not from any change in the lode. There were about 512 tons more ore received in July than in June. Of the above quantity of stone stamped there were 3492 tons of ore, and 1761 tons of kilaas, making the total quantity stamped 5253 tons, so that the real standard of the ore treated would have been improved but for the 441 tons of kilaas treated with it in the general stamps. On two occasions the supply from the mines was not adequate to the stamps requirements from interruptions in the hauling, and then recourse was had to the kilaas depot. The best supply of stone from the mines was during the second and third divisions of the month, but even then there was not a full supply, and even of Clichy, approach their close, and will be completed during the current exercise.

COST AND RETURNS.—Produce for July 22,645 oits.
Less loss in melting 108 oits.

Nett produce	22,537 oits.	.....
At Rs. 3.500 per oit. = Rs. 78,890 at exchange 2 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>l</i>	£ 8,967 6 0	.....
Cost for July Rs. 92,990 877, at exchange 2 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>l</i>	10,568 7 0	.....

Showing a loss on the month's working of £ 1,601 1 0

Produce of the stamps during the first division of August, being a period of 10 days—

	Oits.	Tons ore.	Oits. p. ton.
From General stamps	7678	from 1243.8 = 6.173
Kilaas experiment, 30 heads	293	388.0 = 0.755

Total stamps produce	7971	
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The health of the establishment is at present pretty good, though the European part of the people has suffered very much lately from severe catarrh.

EAST DEL REY.—W. Treloar, Sabara, Aug. 16: I informed you in my last that the new mechanics and miners had arrived. I kept them all at Sao Vicente some few days to assist us in the most pressing works. The lodes in the Emily and Capao Mines were rather numerous at present, and the stones showing gold are frequently met with, but the length upon the lode of the rich deposit is not yet extensive; we shall soon have to erect more efficient machinery for extracting the ore from this mine. At Sao Vicente 51 tons of ore broken from the lode westward about midway down the mine has been treated separately at the stamps as it came to the surface, and which yielded 282 oits. of gold, or about 5*l*. 4*l*. per ton; the lode here is about 8 feet wide, and opening out most encouragingly. We have also stamped 25 tons of stone as it came to surface from Smithy level, and which produced 684 oits. of gold, or 2*l*. 3*l*. 4*l*. per ton; the ore was good, as more than two-thirds of it was kilaas. The only nine stamp-heads upon our new property, and these have not been kept constantly going on account of the hauling machine, which is not a very good one, being much occupied in sending down timber into the mine.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. T. Treloar reports.—The produce for July amounts to 1553 oitavas, an increase of 83*l*. 4*l*. oitavas on that for June. The works generally have been pushed forward steadily and vigorously, and a satisfactory amount of work has been completed. That the appearance of Bawden's Mine has improved. Branco's Mine continues to exhibit the same promising aspect. The progress at the shallow adit is very satisfactory, 6 fms. having been driven this month. The ground is just such as we desire, hard, tough, and wet; but it does not require timber nor blasting, and the water improves the ventilation. Before, however, this adit reaches the lode it will have to penetrate some hard bars of ground, and will require ventilation. Measures for the latter are already in hand. The result this month from the Praia is encouraging for the deeper portion of the deposit. The steps now being carried to the Praia stamping-mill has yielded this month 124 oitavas of gold, and in proportion to the depth of the said deposit this step is, probably, a mere film.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. T. Treloar reports.—The produce for July amounts to 390 oitavas, an increase of 162 oitavas on that for the month of June. At the deep adit, notwithstanding the very hard nature of the ground, 15 fms. have been driven. Both felons and blacks have worked well, the former gaining good wages, and the end is in good working order. Considering the small force that has been kept at

work in the Barril adit, a fair amount of work has been done, and the letting this section on contract attended with satisfactory results. At Haymen's and Fawcett's shafts and average of work, both in timbering and sinking, has been effected. At the latter two indications as to gold contents. The features of the stone quarried from the (long and Baraco Seco Mines are encouraging; a line of "Cano" has appeared in the latter, which was informed by the old miners will yield well in the stamps. From the latter, which in the Baraco Seco, where we have a large quantity of stone, samples of the lode have been taken and analysed; the quantity of gold shown has been very encouraging. The steps for unwatering the bottom of this mine is progressing, and when this is completed, and the stone brought to the surface through Haymen's shaft, an increased quantity of stone and an increased produce may be expected.

SANTA BARBARA (Gold).—Capt. Bryant, Pari, Aug. 12: Mine: The lode in the shaft retains its size, about 9 ft. wide, and the steps are much as last reported. In the adit level clearing south we have not as yet reached the end of ground, it being further distant than at first anticipated. The gunnies are still from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and although this may take a week or two more than at first calculated, it is satisfactory to know that every week dealing is adding two or more fathoms in length to our stopping ground. The sickness with which we have been visited of late, I have been informed you, will in no way interfere with the present yield of gold, as we have managed to keep a full number of hands on the productive parts, and have stamped up to date since the 20th ult. 900 tons of stone from shaft and bottom, and 32 tons from the shallow level. I expect when the adit level reaches the end of ground, and the bottom is cleared for stopping, to be in a position to fully double the quantity of stuff now raising.

ALAMILLOS.—Sept. 10: In the 3d level, west of Aguilar's winze, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 3d level, east of San Martin shaft, the lode is large and strong, containing a good quantity of sulphate of barites. The lode in the 2d level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has fluctuated considerably the last few days, and was at one time worth twice its present value, which is 1*l*. 10*l*. per ton fathom. In the 2d level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is very regular, and letting out a great quantity of water. The ground in the cross-cut, south from San Enrique shaft, in the 1st level, is rather hard for driving. In the 1st level, east from San Adriano shaft, the men are getting on well, sometimes meeting with ground, but often in the old workings. The ground in the 1st level, west from San Victor shaft, is moderately easy for driving. We are anxious to hole the 1st level, west of San Carlos shaft, to the last named one, to ventilate, and enable us to sink the shaft; the air is so foul that we are obliged to suspend it. Having completed the stopping of the bottom and back of the 3d level, west of San Rafael shaft, we have commenced driving the end, where the lode is of a promising appearance, and worth 2 tons per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Taylor's engine-shaft is being sunk with great regularity. The ground in San Rafael shaft is hard for sinking. In Crosby's shaft the men are stripping down the lode, which is looking very promising, being worth 1*l*. 10*l*. per ton fathom. In San Jose shaft the men are making good progress. San Francisco shaft is still in old working order. San Juan shaft has attained the necessary depth for the 4th level, and the men put to drive north to cut the lode. La Magdalena shaft has greatly improved since our last report. The ground is hard and wet for sinking, and the lode is worth 5 tons per fathom. In San Esteban shaft the lode is of a promising appearance, and yields some good stones of lead.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN.—C. Trelease, Aug. 11 to 26: Quenangen, Lode E: In the steps below the 10 the lode varies from 2 to 3*l*. 3*l*. ft. in width, worth about 3 tons of ore per fm. on the whole, this bargain has rather improved. We have put a couple of men to drive the 20 west, where the lode is regular, with some ore intermixed, but it is rather small. The foot steps, east of Saxe's shaft, continues to yield about 2 tons of ore per fm.; one or two of the pitches on this lode look kindly, and at present yield remunerative returns. The pitch on the back of the lode C also holds out promising indications, the vein ore is fair to good. In the 20, where the lode is yellow ore disseminated throughout. There is now a fair prospect of this place will afford profitable employment for several hands during the ensuing winter. In the past fortnight the back of another strong lode has been discovered north of Badden lode; the matrix as far as seen is chiefly quartz, which is thickly interspersed with spots of yellow ore, a specimen of which yielded 4*l*. 4*l*. per cent.; to ascertain its character more fully we shall further open on the backs.—Halpas: Having had to break through a piece of dead ground in the adit steps, in order to leave a support against some loose ground, not much has been done on the lode since our last, but it being now finished the stopping of No. 1 working the lode is 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. wide, composed chiefly of barites, and worth about 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. In the 20, where the lode is change, where the vein is still small, but the ore is of a rich quality, and the appearance promising.—Old Mine: The sinking below the 10, against Carr's rise, progress very favourably until this week, when a great influx of water was met with, which will naturally retard our operations hereafter, but as we fully expect to hole next month (September), we are encouraged to use every energy, and make as short work of it as possible. The steps in the side of this level look kindly, the lode being about 1 fathom wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the back of the 10 fathom level, near Burchard's, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 2*l*. 2*l*. tons of ore per fathom. In the south end of No. 1 working the lode is 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. wide, worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The indications are encouraging in the north end of the working, where the lode is 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. wide, and the lode is 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. wide, the lower part of which yields 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 5th level is now in about 8 fms. from the cross-course; about half of the distance has been through a very promising and ore lode, varying from 3 to 5 ft. in width, the present yielding upwards of 2 tons of ore per fm.; this place is rather close, we are, therefore, putting up a short rise to an old stop near the cross-course, which we soon expect to break through, after which we shall be able to work conveniently on the ore ground in the level. In the workings above the 10 the lode continues large, with ore irregularly intermixed, which on an average pays the working cost. The other part of the mine look much the same as for some time past, the greatest point of interest for the moment being the holding of Carr's adit, which is very important, and much needed.—United Mines: The lode in the steps at Ward's continues about 4 ft. in width, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. At Woodfall's we have three pitches working, where the lode varies from 1 to 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. in width; some of the produce is of tolerable quality, but rather bulky.

PONTGIBAUD.—Wm. H. Rickard, Sept. 16: Roure: The 80, north of Richard's shaft, is cleared and timbered to the end; the driving will be resumed forthwith; the same level south is not yet cleared; it will take us this month out. The 60 south is looking more kindly, and yielding stones of ore; the same level north of shaft, on Emily's lode, is poor. The 40, south of Agnes' shaft, on the eastern part of the lode, yields 4*l*. 4*l*. tons of ore per fm.; the same level, on the western part, yields some good working for 1*l*. 1*l*. ft. wide, worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons of ore per fm. The 20, where the lode is 1*l*. 1*l*. ft. wide, the lower part of which yields 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 5th level is now in about 8 fms. from the cross-course; about half of the distance has been through a very promising and ore lode, varying from 3 to 5 ft. in width, the present yielding upwards of 2 tons of ore per fm.; this place is rather close, we are, therefore, putting up a short rise to an old stop near the cross-course, which we soon expect to break through, after which we shall be able to work conveniently on the ore ground in the level. In the workings above the 10 the lode continues large, with ore irregularly intermixed, which on an average pays the working cost. The other part of the mine look much the same as for some time past, the greatest point of interest for the moment being the holding of Carr's adit, which is very important, and much needed.—United Mines: The lode in the steps at Ward's continues about 4 ft. in width, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. At Woodfall's we have three pitches working, where the lode varies from 1 to 2*l*. 2*l*. ft. in width; some of the produce is of tolerable quality, but rather bulky.

LUZITANIAN.—Sept. 12: Basto's Lode: The lode at Taylor's engine-shaft is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. In the 80, east of Taylor's, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Taylor's, is composed of quartz, and stones of ore. The lode in the 70, west of Taylor's, is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 70, west of River shaft, the lode is composed of flookan, quartz, and stones of ore. The ground in the cross-cut, north of River shaft, is a hard gneiss. In the 50, west of slide lode, the lode is 4 in. wide, composed of quartz, and the ground about it is hard gneiss. The lode in the 38, west of slide lode, is composed of quartz, flookan, and stones of ore. In the 28, west of slide lode, the lode is composed of quartz. Perez shaft, is composed of quartz, flookan, and stones of ore. The lode in the 8, west of the same shaft, is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the rise above the 38, against Perez shaft, the lode is composed of flookan, mixed with the country. The lode in the 38, against Perez's winze is worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons of ore per fathom. In Dias's winze, west of Mill lode, the lode is worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fm. At Perez's shaft, in the 28, we are cutting ground and putting in penthouse. The steps above the 8, west of Perez's shaft, are worth 1 ton per fathom. In the steps above the 60, east of River shaft, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. The steps west of the same shaft are worth 1 ton per fathom. The steps above the 60 fathom level, west of Joaquim's winze, are worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fathom. The steps west of Taylor's engine-shaft are worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fathom. The steps west of North's winze are worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fathom. The steps above the 50, east of slide lode, the lode is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The steps above the 60, east and west of Jacinto's winze, are worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fathom. The steps above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The steps above the 38, between the caunter and slide lodes, on Mill lode, are worth 1*l*. 1*l*. tons per fathom.—Great: The lode in the 50, west of Oak shaft, is composed of quartz, spotted with lead. Lode: The lode in the 50, west of Oak shaft, is composed of quartz, spotted with lead. The steps above the 40, west of Oak shaft, are worth 4*l*. 4*l*. tons per fathom. In the 28, west of Mill lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, and stones of ore. The lode in the 28, west of the incline shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz; the two branches, or lodes, are now together, and the ground on the north side

Registered Office, Market-square, Shrewsbury, Sept. 14, 1864.

THE CHILIAN MINING AND TRADING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital £240,000, in 17,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit on application £1 per share, and on allotment £4 per share.
Calls not to exceed £5 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN VANNER, Esq., Coleman-street (a Director of the City Bank).
JAMES ALFRED HALLETT, Esq. (Messrs. Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., Bankers), Great George-street, Westminster.
REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., 10 Wilton-street, Grosvenor-THOMAS WOOD HEATON, Esq., Bolton.
SAMPSON WATERS, Esq., Gillingdune, Falmouth.
WM. MULLER, Esq., 11, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park-square (of the firm of A. Hemmings and Co., Valparaiso).
THOMAS GARLAND, Esq., Fairfield, Redruth, Cornwall.
HENRY KENDALL, Esq., 12, Old Broad-street (Peruvian Consul).
WILLIAM FAWCETT, Esq., Salisbury (Chairman of the East Caradon Mining Company).
(With power to add two to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank.
The Consolidated Bank (Limited), Manchester.
The Liverpool Union Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stuart and Massey, 5, Gray's Inn-square.

London..... Messrs. Webb, Gess, and Pennington, 5, Finch-lane, E.C.
Manchester..... Messrs. Mowburn and Barker.
Liverpool..... Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey.
Leeds..... Messrs. Potter and Co.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Henry Elford, Esq.
OFFICES—53, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.
(Formerly the Mines Royal Office.)

The directors have arranged with the vendors that in case no allotment be made the deposits on application shall be returned in full.

Information has been received that three more cargoes of ore, containing, together with those already arrived, about 2500 tons, are on their way to this country to the account of the company.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the offices of the company, of the bankers and brokers to the company, and of the solicitors.

THE DEVON GREAT MARIA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, divided into 2000 shares of £25 each.
Deposit, £2 10s. per share upon application, and £2 10s. per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES JOSEPH CARTAR, Esq. (Coroner for Kent), Catherine House, Blackheath, S.E.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, Esq., J.P., Friarstown House, Leltrim, and 31, Belgrave-road, JOSEPH TILSTON, Esq., Chepstow-place, Daywater, W.

And two members of the board to be elected from the body of shareholders at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Small, J., George-street, Mansion-house, E.C.

AUDITOR—Sydney G. Smith, Esq., public accountant, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
And one member to be elected from the body of shareholders.

ENGINEER—Mr. William H. Gray, St. Austell, Cornwall.
LOCAL MANAGER AND PURSER—Capt. Richards.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

OFFICES.
Nos. 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working an extensive mineral property, situated immediately to the west of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, which, upon an outlay of £1024, has paid in dividends £245,152, the present value of that property being £258,900.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the set; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that equally favourable results will be realised.

The total outlay required to bring the mine into a profitable state of working has been carefully investigated, and cannot exceed £10,000.

The directors have the utmost confidence in recommending this investment to their friends and the public. It has elements of success equal, perhaps superior, to any mining enterprise, undertaken since the issue of shares in the Devon Great Consols adjoining.

The directors have already received applications for a considerable number of shares, and the allotment letters will be issued in order of date of application.

Applications for shares to be accompanied by a deposit of £2 10s. per share, and £2 10s. per share will have to be paid on allotment.

The directors do not bind themselves to call up more than £10 per share, and shareholders will have the option of pre-payment only to this amount, upon which interest at 6 per cent. will be paid.

The operations at the mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch, under the able superintendence of Capt. Richards, whose report is annexed.

The company will be incorporated under the Companies Act, which limits the liability of shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form, addressed to the secretary, directors, or bankers.

The report from Captain Joseph Richards, mineral agent for the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, justifies the expectations of the directors. The captain's practical knowledge of the underground workings of the Devon Great Consols, and long acquaintance with the run of lodes and their connection with this property, constitute him an indisputable authority.

I beg to hand you my report of this mine. It is situated directly east of New Wheal Martha, and west of the Devon Great Consols, and is in a direct line with the main lode of these mines, so that it may be considered as occupying a first-rate position. The great lode of New Wheal Martha and the main lode of Devon Great Consols run directly through the set, as do also other lodes of very great promise. Two shafts are sunk, and levels driven. I feel assured that the prospects are so to guarantee large returns of copper ore, and am, therefore, justified in recommending the Great Devon Maria as a very superior property. In addition to the very fine appearance of the lodes themselves, there are cross-courses and intersections, on which are often found the most splendid and valuable courses of ore. Any investors with whom my counsel has weight should promptly secure an interest, for, in my belief, the prospects of this mine are not exceeded by those of any other mine in the two counties.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, St. John's, Lamerton.

New Wheal Martha, Aug. 28, 1864.—Agreeably with your request, I beg to hand you my report of this mine. It is situated directly east of New Wheal Martha, and west of the Devon Great Consols, and is in a direct line with the main lode of these mines, so that it may be considered as occupying a first-rate position. The great lode of New Wheal Martha and the main lode of Devon Great Consols run directly through the set, as do also other lodes of very great promise. Two shafts are sunk, and levels driven. I feel assured that the prospects are so to guarantee large returns of copper ore, and am, therefore, justified in recommending the Great Devon Maria as a very superior property. In addition to the very fine appearance of the lodes themselves, there are cross-courses and intersections, on which are often found the most splendid and valuable courses of ore. Any investors with whom my counsel has weight should promptly secure an interest, for, in my belief, the prospects of this mine are not exceeded by those of any other mine in the two counties.

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JOSEPH RICHARDS, St. John's, Lamerton.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH WHEAL KITTY MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 4th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL OF ONE POUND ELEVEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled on the list of contributories of the above-named company.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

Dated Truro, September 19, 1864. WM. MICHELL, Registrar.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE CONSOLIDATED CAUSES OF GATLEY V. RABEY the younger; and ARNALL V. RABEY the younger.

IN RE SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the above Causes, and dated respectively the 17th day of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE, in the parish of Perranabuloe, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz:—

ONE 24 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with workings complete; balance-bob, BOILER about 9 tons.

About 30 fms. 9 in. pumps. About 20 fms. of chain.

Doorpiece. 5000 ft. of Norway plank.

Windrope. 20 fms. zinc pipe.

1 horse whim. Grinding stone and frame.

Beam and beam heads. 35 fms. of ladders.

Whim rope, 120 fms. 50 fms. ladders.

100 fms. of 1 1/2 in. rope. 5 cwts. tallow.

20 fms. of 1/2 in. ditto. 3 winze kibbles.

6 wheelbarrows, carpenters' bench, shears, 7 fms. complete; 5 pulleys, a quantity of new and old iron, and new and old timber, about 700 lbs. of powder, about 60 coils of safety-fuse, blacksmiths' bellows, anvil, vice, blocks, saw pit frame, and sundry other articles in general use in mines. Account-house furniture, consisting of bedstead, hair mattress, 5 tables, and other articles.

For viewing the same, application may be made to the officer of the Court in possession, and for further particulars to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 20, 1864.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS. PATENT ALKALI, BLUE VITRIOL, AND METAL WORKS, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDINGS, MATERIALS, &c.

MR. KIRK respectfully announces that he is instructed to catalogue and SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of Sept., 1864, commencing at Eleven o'clock each day punctually, the whole of the BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION (in order that the whole may be taken down, removed, and the ground cleared) forming the EXTENSIVE WORKS known as the former PATENT ALKALI, BLUE VITRIOL, AND METAL WORKS, at ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, including EXTENSIVE RANGES OF SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDINGS, blue slated roofing of the very best Welsh blue slates, rafters, joists, beams, plank, &c., immense in quantity, and excellent in quality; cast and wrought ironwork in columns, girders, tie rods, &c.; lead flashings, gutterings, sheets, &c.; flags, tiling, &c. Also, a 25 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, large cast-iron water tank, together with a vast assemblage of other valuable materials and effects.

Full particulars in catalogues, which are now ready, and may be had of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 8, Essex-street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT, POWERFUL WINDING AND PUMPING ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, MAIN CRAB AND GIN, LARGE PATENT METAL PULLEYS, 19-in. and 16-in. PUMPS, WIRE AND HEMP ROPES, MALLEABLE IRON PIT CAGES, SPEARS AND SPEAR PLATES, SIXTEEN HUNDRED YARDS OF RAILS, ASHLAR STONE, FIREBRICKS, SMITH'S TOOLS, &c., &c., FOR SALE BY AUCTION at CHILTON COLLIERY, FERRY HILL RAILWAY STATION, in the COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE has the honour to announce that he is instructed by the Trustees of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the CHILTON COLLIERY, on Tuesday

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MA-
CHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES
FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS
AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM
BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE
ROPE FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER,
AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN RUSSIAN HEMP ROPE.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF
STRENGTH.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

WEIGHING MACHINERY
CONSISTING OF
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND HIND'S PATENT RAIL AND ROAD
WEIGHBRIDGES, overhead TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES AND CRABS,
RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.
CRANES
OF THE WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, or TRAVELLING KINDS; and CRABS AND
WINCHES FOR STEAM OR HAND POWER, &c. Also, TURNABLES, WATER
COLUMNS, TANKS, and PUMPING MACHINERY, and GENERAL RAILWAY
PLANT, manufactured by
RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and
International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL,
CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease
of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD,
GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS FRYOT, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is
requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUZE COMPANY
SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT KINDS
OF SAFETY FUZE which they are PREPARED TO SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY,
and of ANY LENGTH.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY beg to
announce that they are NOW SUPPLYING their PATENT BLASTING POWDER
at £40 per ton.—St. Allen Powder Mills, near Truro, September 19, 1864.

**NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND
PUMPING MACHINERY,**
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW,
MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully beg to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an ex-
tremely cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.
The TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete
to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or
excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and
suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any di-
rection. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest
method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

**MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING
MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS,
IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED EITHER TO WORK
VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE
PRINCIPLE.**

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls
(200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with
equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

**TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, MINING AND QUARRY COMPANIES, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, and WOOD FROM DECAY.**

**BRILLIANT JET BLACK, SUPERIOR TO PAINT IN
APPEARANCE, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best
description, and is economical in its use; one gallon, at 1s., is equal to 14 lbs. of paint,
which costs 4s. For COLLIERIES HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS,
CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwts.
each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.**

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE.
GLOVER AND CO. have on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of tur-
pentine substitute, a pure crystal, more volatile than the genuine American turpen-
tine, and quite innocuous to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

PETROLEUM.
This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable.
For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy
of the article are unequalled.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
Not liable to leak, and which economise space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 45 di-
ameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height,
price 15s., with every VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE THEREON.

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2½ galls. .. 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. 5s. 6d. | 3½ galls. .. 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. 6s. 0d.

WAGON GREASE.
GLOVER AND CO., No. 40, MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects
armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and
its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space
than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts,
and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this
hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be
worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion.
The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine,
as fully demonstrated by use.

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps em-
ployed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand,
mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE
OF HIS INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE,
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

**THE BANKING, MINING, AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REVIEW,
A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE,
SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.**

Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.
RAILWAYS AND MINES

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only
upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part go-
verned by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without re-
ference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expen-
diture, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring
companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the re-
newal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have
access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than
any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay di-
vidends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently
occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security,
more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The
undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to
capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years'
experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in se-
lecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office
order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our
opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
**Messrs. FREDERICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS
IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.**

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.
DR. SMITH has just published a Free Edition of his valuable
work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self-Cure of
Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the
secret sin of youth. Copies will be sent post-free to any address on receipt of a directed
envelope, enclosing two postage stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, No. 8, Burton-crescent,
Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

**DR. WATSON, F.R.S. (of the Lock Hospital, and College of
Physicians and Surgeons) on the Self-Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility,
Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the
secret sin of youth. Copies will be sent post-free to any address on receipt of a directed
envelope, enclosing two postage stamps, by Dr. WATSON, 1, South-crescent, Bedford-
square, London. Consultation daily from Eleven till Two and Six till Eight. Sun day,
Ten till Twelve.**

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on
the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg especially to call the attention
of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of
our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both
of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE.
CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS,
WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign
mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-
HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

E L L I S L E V E R,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
FLEXIBLE TUBING FOR MINES, AND COLLIERY
BRATTICE CLOTH.
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

**TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED).**
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).—
RAILWAY WAGON BUILDERS, MAKERS OF THE PATENT PRIZE CLOD
CRUSHERS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAT-
ENT WHEELS, &c., with wood or iron naves.
Coach builders, wheelwrights, coach proprietors, &c., should use these wheels, as they
are the best and cheapest in the world.
Gentlemen, farmers, and others applying direct to the works will be liberally treated.
Catalogues, prices, &c., can be obtained on application to the Works, Beverley, York-
shire.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a
period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, —6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred pay-
ments, on advantageous terms. EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
OFFICES, —3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THE MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
RAILWAY WAGONS.—This company having from SIX to SEVEN THOUSAND
COAL, COKE, IRONSTONE, and BALLAST WAGONS, have generally a number
TO LET for one or more years, including repairs, at Rugby, Peterboro', Shrewsbury,
Chester, Carnforth, Stoke-on-Trent, Staveley, Droithwich, Worcester, Gloucester, Reading,
Hereford, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, and Birmingham.
They also CONTRACT FOR WAGON REPAIRS at any of the above stations.
The company BUILD EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY WAGONS and
CARRIAGES FOR CASH, or BY DEFERRED PAYMENTS, extending over three, five,
seven, or ten years. HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.
Midland Works, Birmingham.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements,
perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY
TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the
West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to
CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE OF the COAL, to LIGHTEN
the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTON, and BOWER, No. 8,
Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason
to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that
they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may
MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any
such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.**

**EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL
WASHING MACHINE.—**This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well
as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25
to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be
obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working
model may be seen.

**First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society,
Falmouth, 1864.**

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR
IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed
to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem, and
to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an en-
ormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE,
Tavistock, Devon.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES,
SHAFTS, and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL,
SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL.**
T. TURTON.
EDGE TOOLS MARKED
WM. GRAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, —35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

CLINTON AND OWENS (LATE B. FOWLER AND CO.),
WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
HORSE, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.

BORING TOOLS.
BORING TOOLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, for
Testing Ground and for Artesian Wells.
PORTABLE, SINGLE, and DOUBLE BARREL, and
other PUMPS, and PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES.
CRABS, CRANES, PULLEY BLOCKS, and
HOISTING TACKLE.

**ANY OF THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD ON HIRE
OR PURCHASE.**

Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., re-
lating to the above, and to Hydraulic Machinery of all
descriptions—Crabs, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting
Tackle of superior manufacture—may be had on ap-
plication.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron
tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WED-
NESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A
PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their
wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

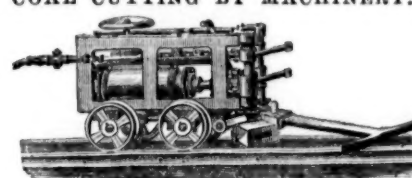
Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—
The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average
40 pounds of the most difficult metals, and a still greater num-
ber of those of an ordinary character, some of them having ac-
tually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 melt-
ings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never
crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other
crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving
of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for
the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working
of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to
save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting
much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from
mixture with iron.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batter-
sea Works, London, S.W.
Fully described in the MINING JOURNAL of July 5.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



MESSRS. RIDLEY AND CO. have, by recently PATENTED
IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MA-
CHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NE-
GOCIATE FOR THE USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to
COMBINE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY
IN WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING OF COAL
is EFFECTED, and the COST OF LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will
be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY AND CO., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury
London, E.C.; or Mr. FRANK HANLEY, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.
* * * COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING OR
USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT
OF THE ABOVE PATENT.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD—
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.



The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the
ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A cur-
rent of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much
they may be exposed to the fire.

We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all pat-
terns returned them carriage paid.

No. 1 tuyere, 16 in. long 28s. each.
No. 2 " 18 " 32s. "
No. 3 " 20 " 36s. "
No. 4 " 22 " 40s. "
No. 5 " 24 " 44s. "
Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

MESSRS. W. EASSIE AND CO.,
RAILWAY SAW MILLS, MOULDING SHOPS, &c., AND
GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTING YARDS,
HIGH ORCHARD, GLOUCESTER.

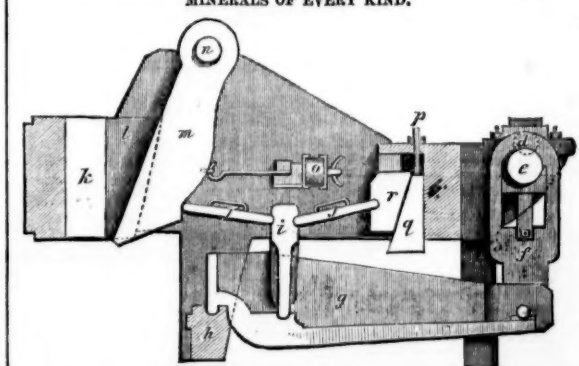
Are PREPARED TO FURNISH QUOTATIONS for any description of WOOD FIT-
TINGS for home or foreign RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS,
DWELLINGS, WAREHOUSES, FACTORIES, STORES, GLASS HOUSES, &c.
They will also CONTRACT FOR WOODEN FITTINGS OF ANY KIND IN CON-
NECTION WITH IRON BUILDINGS, &c.

The above would in all cases be consigned ready fitted, so as to ensure speedy re-erection.
Numerous drawings of works of the above nature, already executed, can be seen on
application, and references permitted to the engineers thereof.



The above Firm supply Harrows, Caris, Wagons, tem-
porary Huts, permanent Shedding, and every description
of Miners' and Contractors' Tools, at the very lowest
prices. References can be given where many thousands
of the above have been supplied to different parts of
the world. Prices quoted on application. Delivered to any
station, or home or foreign port.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in
California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the
United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years,
and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or
both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers,
worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found
making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an in-
fringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple
an article, but now think it money well spent.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably,
crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine
road metal, free from dust.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of
limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

Oreco, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of
the labour of about 80 men, or 875 per day. The high estimation in which we hold
your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for
this estate.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
1200	Boscawell (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	6 15 0	—	—	—	—
200	Botallack (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	91 8 0	—	—	—	—
8000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	4 4	—	—	—
916	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 4	40	35 40	—	—
1000	Carn Brea (cop.), Cornwall [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn	30 0 0	32	30 34	—	—
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
128	Cwm-y-wlad (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	—	—
280	Dewerment Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	580 600	—	—
358	Dolcoath (copper), Cornwall [S.E.]	128 17 6	—	—	—	—
12000	Drake Walls (tin), Cornwall, Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	—	—
6112	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	66	66 68	—	—
6144	East Cardon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	28	27 27 1/2	—	—
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	—	—
128	East Pool (tin), Cornwall, Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	—	—	—	—
13068	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	10 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	—	—
2000	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—	—	—	—
12000	Great Laxey (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	16	15 16	—	—
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	8 1/2	8 9	—	—
9008	Great Wn. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	33	30 31	—	—
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Herodfoot (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
400	Lisbore (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	—	—
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	27 1/2	27 1/2	—	—
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	New Birch Tor and Vignier Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
8986	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	8 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
4000	Par Consols (cop.), St. Bizey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—	—
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
1772	Polybarro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—	—
113	Polybarro (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
113	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 7 4	40	38 40	—	—
8000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 18 0	3	2 1/2 3	—	—
812	South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8 0	520	510 520	—	—
112	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	50	45 50	—	—
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	—	—	—
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	23 25	—	—
8000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	19	18 1/2 18 1/2	—	—
2000	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
8000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	8 1/2	8 1/2 9	—	—
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	—	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	—	—
256	West Darnley (copper), Gwynnapp	38 10 0	—	—	—	—
400	W. Wh. Gernoe (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	212 1/2	210 215	—	—
113	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	2 6 0	92 1/2	—	—	—
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
812	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	—	—	—	—
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 6 0	—	—	—	—
1024	W. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	15 16	—	—	—
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—	—	—
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	—	—
898	Wheal Porth (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	2 10 0	215	210 215	—	—
1040	W. Trevelyan (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	6 17 0	19 1/2	19 1/2	—	—
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwynear	6 11 3	—	—	—	—
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	—

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
340	Bosconan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	7 1/2	—	—	—
256	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	70	60 70	—	—
2450	Cook's Hill (copper), Illogan	17 10 0	16	14 16	—	—
1024	Crook Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	—	—
1085	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 8 0	—	—	—	—
3000	Dryngwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	—	—
800	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
8000	Great South Toluca, Redruth	0 14 6	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	—	—
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	—	—
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
400	Mount Pleasant (copper), Redruth	17 10 0	—	—	—	—
5000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	—	—
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	14 0 0	—	—	—	—
280	Sparran Moor (tin), Cornwall, St. Just	32 17 6	—	—	—	—
872	Trinity Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 0 0	—	6 1/2 7 1/2	—	—
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	—	—
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 0	—	—	—	—
40	West Brea Hill (lead), Yorkdale	80 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	West Cardon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	11 0 0	9 1/2 10	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranzabuloe	3 14 0	10	—	—	—
898	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	10 17 6	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	—
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
30000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	—	—
2454	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	8 0 0	70	—	—	—
4000	Central American (silver) [L.]	7 0 0	11	10 11	—	—
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	40 0 0	29 31	—	—	—
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 4	—	—
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	6	—	—	—
10000	Lustanion (cop. of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Pontgibaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	120 0 0	—	—	—	—
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	37	37 38	—	—
48174	Unit. Mexican (all), Mexico [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
45000	Yandamatana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Altan and Quenangan Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Z. [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
108816	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
30000	Altamir (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
30000	Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—	—
30000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
75000	Dan Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 12 0	—	—	—	—
10000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	35 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Oros (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Panuelito (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
4000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	200 0 0	—	—	—	—
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	—	—	—
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—	—
16000	South European Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
50000	Vallianza (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	—	—
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	Working (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
700	Aberdovey (all-lead), Merio	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] [S.E.]	4 12 6	—	—	—	—
4000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistock	2 9 0	—	—	—	—
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 12 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
400	Billins [L.] [S.E.] [200 £25 pd., 200 £30 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
2280	Boscawen (tin), St. Austell	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plymouth	1 8 0	—	—	—	—
30000	Bromlow (id.), Ministerly, Salop	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	30 0 0	—	—	—	—
600	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	25	—	—	—